The Global Newspaper
Edited and
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,141 26/86 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

Israel NIS 7.00 Oman 0.900 Rials
Italy 1,700 Lire Portugal 110 Esc.
Jordan 450 Fils Qatar 6.50 Rials
Kenya Sha. 20.00 Rep. of Ireland 70 P.
Kuwait 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 7.00 R.
Lebanon £L5.50 Spain 125 Ptas.
Libya L.Dkn. 0.40 Sweden 7.50 S.Kr.
Luxembourg 49 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.20 S.Fr.
Madeira 120 Esc. Tunisia 0.550 Din
Malta 35 Cents Turkey T.L. 800.00
Morocco 7.50 Dh. U.A.E. 7.00 Dirh
Netherlands 2.90 Fl. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Norway 7.50 N.Kr. Yugoslavia 480 D.

O'Neill Bars Reagan From Plea in House For Aid to 'Contras'

By Helen Thomas
United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan asked Monday for permission to address the House on his request for a $100-million aid package for Nicaraguan rebels but was turned down by the speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a White House spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was "deeply disappointed" and surprised that his request to speak Tuesday had been rejected.

The request had been relayed *through the White House chief of* staff, Donald T. Regan.

The House, which has already rejected the Nicaraguan aid request once, is scheduled to begin considering Wednesday the package of $70 million in military aid and $30 million in other aid for the rebels.

Mr. Regan was told by Mr. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, that such an appearance would politicize the vote on the aid request, Mr. Speakes said.

"The president is deeply disappointed," Mr. Speakes said. "He hopes the speaker will reconsider."

He added: "The president feels *strongly the need to show support* for free people against totalitarianism."

Soon after Mr. Speakes revealed that the request had been rejected, Mr. O'Neill said in a statement:

"Having a president appear before only one House to lobby for a legislative proposal would be unprecedented. The only justification for such an unorthodox procedure would be if the president would use the occasion to participate in open dialogue with members of the body."

"Since future congressional action must occur in both houses, I *believe that the proper forum for a* formal address is the traditional joint session" of Congress, the speaker said. He said Mr. Regan had rejected an offer to have the president address a joint session.

Presidential addresses to a single house of the Congress are extremely rare. Mr. Speakes said that he had been able to find only six cases in which a president had addressed only the House, usually in war.

There is no constitutional guarantee for the president to address either chamber of Congress.

Mr. Speakes said that, in the president's view, "the issue embodies the essentials of the Reagan policy — that is that we will stand up to totalitarian government and we will support the people who seek basic freedom."

Mr. Speakes, saying Mr. Reagan's only remaining option is to a send a written statement to the House, said the president had not anticipated a rejection of his request.

The spokesman said that the White House expected the vote on $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as "contras," to be "close, but we're *not there yet.*"

Meanwhile, the State Department denied Monday that past U.S. funding to the rebels leaders had been diverted to benefit their leaders.

A spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said reports of such misuse "involved old charges, from 1983" and did not reflect operations under current rebel leadership.

Mr. Redman said charges of rebel corruption attributed to a former rebel leader, Alberto Suhr, were tainted because Mr. Suhr "was purged in 1983 and harbors resentment against the current leadership."

Frédérique Longuepee/Reuters

A Star-Spangled Marseillaise for Paris

Barbara Hendricks, right, the American opera singer, and Line Renaud, the French singer, Monday in Paris after the newly restored model of Statue of Liberty was unveiled on an island in the Seine. They sang their national anthems for dignitaries and crowds at the centenary ceremony. Page 2.

U.K., in Reversal, Asks To Meet ANC Leader

By Marcus Eliason
The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's Conservative government reversed its policy Monday and offered to talk with the leader of the African National Congress, the main black guerrilla group fighting white domination in South Africa.

Departing from a longstanding boycott of the black guerrilla movement on the ground that it espouses violence, the Foreign Office *said it was inviting Oliver* Tambo, the ANC president, to meet this week with Lynda Chalker, a Foreign Office minister of state and deputy to the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

South African firms struggle to meet black aspirations. Page 11.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the meeting was "thought appropriate at this time." He added, "We will use the opportunity to impress on the ANC that negotiations and dialogue are the way forward."

The move was seen by some analysts as an attempt to fend off criticism of the British refusal to agree to economic sanctions against South Africa because of its policy of legalized racial discrimination.

Mr. Tambo, in London as part of a European tour, said he had not received the invitation. When asked whether he would accept it, he replied: "Let us not speculate."

AP

Oliver Tambo

Mr. Tambo appealed to the West to adopt "comprehensive and mandatory sanctions," and he urged Britain to take the lead. He made a point of asking the help of Queen Elizabeth II, who is head of the Commonwealth, the 49-member organization of Britain and its former colonies.

He accused those who equivocate on sanctions of "preparing conditions necessary to ensure what most people would want to avoid — a bloodbath."

Mr. Tambo said that without sanctions, the conflict "will multiply itself one-hundredfold and more."

Denis Healey, the opposition Labor Party's foreign affairs spokesman, left on a four-day trip to South Africa, saying sanctions were the only way of making the white-led government negotiate with the black majority.

The announcement of the offer to meet with Mr. Tambo came shortly after Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's diplomatic envoy, returned from a six-day visit to South Africa with a scathing assessment of the country's latest state of emergency.

He accused South African security forces of perpetrating violence "on an unprecedented scale," said the country was "in the grip of an evil system," and said President Pieter W. Botha's government had suffered "nothing less than a massive failure of statesmanship."

Assessments like these have added to the pressure on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to soften her rejection of economic sanctions against South Africa, which she insists would be counterproductive.

The decision on Mr. Tambo was welcomed by anti-apartheid activists.

Hugh J. Dykes, a member of Parliament for her Conservative Party, called it "a significant step forward" that reflected "a growing realization that the ANC is a broadly based, moderate nationalist movement seeking a just society in South Africa for all races, and not an extremist terrorist movement as it has been depicted by the Botha regime."

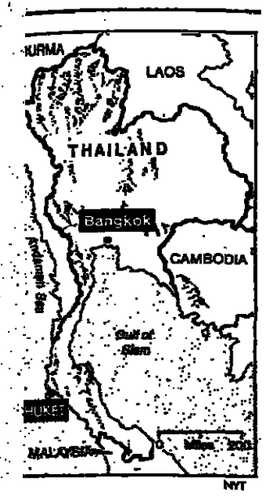
Pro-South African Tories, however, attacked the decision.

"I cannot understand how the government is prepared to talk to terrorists and murderers," said another Conservative member of Parliament, Terry Dicks.

Mr. Waite, who had gone to South Africa to investigate the plight of Anglican clerics, talked to reporters at Heathrow Airport on his return and read a note he had been given by a detainee, scribbled in red ink on a scrap of paper. He blanked out any names that might identify the writer.

"We are on hunger strike," it said. "We are not allowed basic rights, washing, changes of clothes, toilet paper, smoking, even medical treatment. Food is bad. When we try to speak to the station commander about our problems he

See TAMBO, Page 4



NYT

Protesters Set Plant Ablaze In Thailand

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Thousands of people protesting the construction of a chemical plant in the island province of Phuket set fire Monday to a factory, a hotel and a half dozen vehicles, officials said.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda declared a state of emergency on the island, which has a large tourist industry.

Police reinforcements were rushed in and military units placed on alert as the protesters surged out of control and prevented fire engines from going to the burning areas, officials said.

Industry Minister Chirayu Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya was evacuated by helicopter after being shoved by protesters.

The size of the crowd was estimated at 10,000 to 50,000 people. The official Thai News Agency said a policeman was injured as protesters hurled stones at the Merlin Hotel, where Mr. Chirayu was reported to have been staying.

Nineteen persons were arrested on charges of creating disturbances in Phuket, state-run television reported. Phuket island lies off Thailand's west coast about 530 miles (850 kilometers) south of Bangkok.

The protesters were opposing the opening of a plant that is to process tantalum, a metallic element used primarily to make electronic parts. The demonstrators contend the plant would pollute the environment and hurt tourism.

No details were available on fire damage at the $75-million plant and at the hotel.

Lieutenant Somsong Tradjam, *deputy chief of marine police at* Phuket, said the crowd was angered that Mr. Chirayu did not address the gathering.

Thousands of protesters then marched to the tantalum plant, where they burned effigies of shareholders and symbolic coffins, and burned part of the factory, Lieutenant Somsong said by telephone.

Other demonstrators went to the Merlin Hotel and shattered windows with stones, the lieutenant said. Later fires were reported set at the hotel.

It was the second big demonstration this month against the plant, owned by Thailand Tantalum Co.

U.S. Gathers Allegations of Panama Election Fraud

By Seymour M. Hersh
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has assembled what it believes to be conclusive evidence alleging that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the military strongman of Panama, ordered the National Defense Force to intervene and overturn the results during the 1984 presidential elections in Panama, according to Reagan administration officials.

The officials said both the Central Intelligence Agency and secret analyses provided by the U.S. Embassy in Panama indicated that extensive vote fraud may have taken place. A senior State Department official said there was absolutely no question in his mind that the Defense Force's intervention came at the express order of General Noriega.

A White House official with direct knowledge of the situation in Panama similarly said CIA field reports had implicated General Noriega directly with the allegation of vote-stealing. "I saw the original reports in the daily intelligence briefs," he said. "They were extremely accurate."

These U.S. officials, some of whom were serving in Panama at the time, alleged that vote-stealing and fraudulent counting occurred after it became clear that Nicolás Ardito Barletta, the candidate supported by General Noriega and the Reagan administration, might be running behind Arnulfo Arias Madrid, the opposition candidate.

General Noriega is the commander of the National Defense Force, which at the time of the election was known as the National Guard, and he is widely considered the politically dominant force in the nation.

The general was unavailable for comment on the allegations of election rigging. Four telephone calls over two days to the army press office in Panama, asking for a response to the allegations, were not returned.

Last month, according to first-hand sources, CIA officials told a top-secret Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing on Panama that they believed Mr. Arias had actually won the election by 30,000 votes. Shortly after the election, the U.S. Embassy initially formed the view that Mr. Arias had won by 25,000 votes, administration officials said.

AP

Nicolás Ardito Barletta

UPI

Arnulfo Arias Madrid

Despite the extensive information on the alleged vote fraud, U.S. officials and diplomats said, Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed to head the U.S. delegation to Mr. Ardito Barletta's inaugura-

tion in October 1984. While there, Mr. Shultz publicly described Mr. Ardito Barletta's election as offering "Panamanians of all political persuasions a new opportunity for progress and national development."

Public charges of vote-stealing were made shortly after the election and continue to be made in Panama, but the official U.S. Embassy position, as reported at the time of the election, was that the United States had received no evidence of fraud and had warned prior to the election that any attempt at vote-stealing could result in a cutoff of U.S. aid to Panama.

Mr. Ardito Barletta resigned from office last September, citing pressure from the military, after he agreed to establish an investigating commission to look into the torture and murder of Dr. Hugo Spadafora, a leading opponent of General Noriega's regime. The president's successor, Eric Arturo Delvalle, is viewed a figurehead, with General Noriega and the De-

See PANAMA, Page 4

Winnie Mandela in Church: A Mixture of Worship and Protest

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa — She was dressed for the occasion in a black suit with an emerald green blouse and a jaunty black Spanish sombrero. In the modest ghetto church, she cut a dashing figure. Heads turned. People nodded in recognition of the best-known inhabitant of this township south of Johannesburg.

The minister, the Reverend David Nkwe, addressed Winnie Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, as "the mother of the nation," recounted her recent tribulations, and asked her to stand and receive the acknowledgments of the congregation.

It is skirting the fringes of the state of emergency rules restricting press coverage to report that as she did this, she raised her fist in the black nationalist salute and thus drew cries of *"Amandla!,"* the evocative chant of the activists that means power to the blacks.

Under the government's new emergency regulations, that display and other elements of the ceremony at St. Paul's Anglican Church might have disqualified the gathering as a bona fide church service. In that case, everyone present would have been subject to arrest, as has happened several times to other church congregations in the past week.

In the black ghettos of South Africa, faith and political struggle are intertwined, so that St. Paul's is more than just a church. It is adjacent to a complex of six buildings that form the Ipelegeng Community Center.

The center is the main meeting place for the activist United Democratic Front and many of its affiliated organizations, which have been major targets of government action since the state of emergency began June 12.

Father Nkwe told the congregation about six gasoline bombs thrown through the windows of the complex, one in each building, during the early hours of the morning June 17. Two rooms were burned out, but mercifully, he said, the fire did not spread.

"This was a miracle of God," the minister said, and he called on the congregation to kneel and give thanks that the center had been spared.

The attackers had seemed to know the layout intimately, he said. They had switched the numbers on all the doors so that those who tried to fight the fire fumbled with the wrong keys.

"Who could have done this terrible thing?" the minister said.

He pointed out that the police had raided the complex a week earlier, going through all the rooms; that a man living next door reported seeing three whites drive up to the center in vans a few minutes before the firebombs went off; and that, with the township sealed since emergency rule began June 12, no unauthorized whites should have been able to enter Soweto.

Angry murmurs rippled through the congregation.

News of the gasoline bomb attack can be reported here because it was confirmed two days later by the government's Bureau for Information. That made it officially authorized news.

What may not be authorized is a further statement by Father Nkwe that by Sunday morning, five days after the bombing, no one had arrived to check for clues.

In a slight amendment to the strict press regulations, the government said Saturday that it was permissible for reporters to enter black areas provided it was not for the purpose of reporting on matters relating to civil unrest, security-force activities or anything to do with actions under the the state of emergency.

See MANDELA, Page 4

Enrile Declares Loyalty But Nurtures Candidacy

By Mark Fineman
Los Angeles Times Service

TUGUEGARAO, Philippines — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had just finished a glass of brandy at a friend's house here in his home province 300 miles north of Manila last week when a dozen reporters from the Defense Ministry press corps burst into the room.

"Sir," one of the reporters asked, "is there any truth to the rumors in Manila?"

Mr. Enrile leaned forward, raised his eyebrows with genuine curiosity and replied, "What rumors?"

"Sir, they say you and your men are staging a coup against President Aquino in Manila."

Mr. Enrile fell back into his seat and laughed. "Boys, look at me. I'm drinking brandy with my friends. I'm hundreds of miles from Manila. Does this look like a coup to you?"

But then he turned to three foreign journalists who had been chatting with him for two hours and said, "My God, this is really getting funny." At that point, Mr. Enrile was not laughing.

Four months after Mr. Enrile and the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, led the revolt that drove President Ferdinand E. Marcos into exile, Mr. Enrile, 62, has become the subject of seemingly endless speculation that he is plotting against the government he helped bring to power.

After the coup rumors made front-page news in Manila last week, President Corazon C. Aquino and General Ramos both issued statements denying that a coup was afoot and assuring the nation that all was well in the administration.

On Saturday, Mrs. Aquino went out of her way to appear alongside Mr. Enrile at an anniversary celebration for the Philippine Navy. She laughed off the rumors as a subversive attempt to discredit her government.

Yet, behind last week's round of *rumors and denials, there are in*deed signs of rising tension between conservative and liberal members of Mrs. Aquino's government. There is tension also between the civilian and military components of her government, and there are significant changes in the political dynamics of a nation newly freed from 20 years of dictatorship.

At the center of it all is Mr. Enrile, a Harvard-educated lawyer and veteran politician. In spite of his many recent declarations of unwavering support for Mrs. Aquino and her civilian government, he has also made it clear in the last week that his days in Philippine politics are far from over.

Mr. Enrile's ambition to someday be president was the subject of widespread speculation even before he helped topple the Marcos regime during military and civilian revolt in February. In addition, during his 36-hour trip to the far north of the main Philippine island of Luzon last week, Mr. Enrile of-

See ENRILE, Page 4

Reuters

Juan Ponce Enrile

AIDS Shifts Said to Make Care Harder

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

PARIS — As the AIDS epidemic worsens, changes in patterns of the *untreatable fatal disease can be ex*pected to increase the complexities of dealing with it, a leading expert said Monday at an international meeting here on acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Changes already have been noted in the frequency of the types of cancers, infections and other conditions that complicate the course of AIDS, according to Dr. Paul Volberding of the San Francisco General Hospital.

The U.S. Justice Department narrowly defines the rights of AIDS victims. Page 3.

Another expert, Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization in Geneva, said that up to 10 million people in the world are infected with the AIDS virus and capable of spreading it to others.

Some experts say that an increasing number of AIDS patients are apparently suffering dementia and

See AIDS, Page 4

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ **President Reagan** is said to believe the Soviet economy is too weak to allow a major arms buildup. Page 4.

■ **U.S. workers** object to a tough method of cutting absenteeism. Page 3.

■ **Despite integration,** many schools have stayed mostly black in the U.S. South and still are run by whites. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ **The World Bank** delayed a vote on an agriculture loan to Brazil. Page 11.

■ **The U.S. Supreme Court** agreed to hear arguments on a bond ruling in the Texaco-Pennzoil case. Page 11.

SPORTS

■ **The defending champion,** Boris Becker, won his first-round *match at Wimbledon in straight* sets. Page 8.

■ **Belgium gained** the semifinals of the World Cup, joining France, West Germany and Argentina. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Greece, the only EC nation that has not officially expelled any Libyan diplomats, sees a special relationship with Tripoli.

'Nuclear Winter' Re-examined

New Calculations Suggest It Might Not Involve a Freeze

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American climate researchers have further moderated the most extreme predictions of prolonged freezing and possible human extinction put forward *three years ago as part of the* outlook for the aftermath of a nuclear war.

Because of the widely debated implications that such a "nuclear winter" would have for strategic policy, a variety of government agencies have spent millions of dollars since 1984 on computer calculations and other research to assess the possibility that smoke and soot could shut out sunlight, causing a chilling of the Earth's climate.

The calculations now suggest that the cooling would be less severe and less long-lasting than was originally believed, with a drop of perhaps 25 degrees Fahrenheit (14 degrees centigrade) instead of as much as 45 degrees Fahrenheit (25 degrees centigrade).

Scientists at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Colorado, the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, the three main centers of research on the subject, caution that they are signaling no general retreat from the idea that the indirect aftereffects of nuclear war would cause human misery on a scale without precedent.

They say that, beyond the immediate casualties from blast and radiation, their computer models still show the potential for widespread crop destruction from the torrents of smoke that would be sent skyward by burning cities and forests.

The scientists believe that hundreds of millions of lives would be lost to a broader combination of devastating effects, from changes in rainfall patterns to the breakdown of industrial society.

But Starley L. Thompson of the atmospheric center said: "It's quite different from what people were talking about."

"People really have in their minds the image of frozen lakes and frozen cornfields and having to dig through frozen ground to bury the dead, and those images are too extreme," he said.

The original hypothesis, as published by a group of scientists in the journal Science in December 1983, transformed the public debate over nuclear policy.

The calculations, foresaw temperatures plunging well below freezing and suggested that the aftereffects of even a limited nuclear exchange might be worse than the immediate destruction from bombs and missiles.

Because firestorms in burning cities would pump millions of tons of black smoke high into the atmosphere, *the authors calculated that* a pall could spread over the entire Northern Hemisphere, blotting out nearly all sunlight for weeks. They estimated that months of temperatures below freezing could follow, spreading annihilation to countries far removed from the scene of combat.

On the basis of the climate predictions, biologists argued that the damage to interdependent plant and animal populations could cause mass extinctions. Since then, studies have continued to show what biologists consider dangerous sensitivity to even small climatic changes.

To strategists, this prospect meant that a surprise attack could be self-destructive even in the absence of nuclear retaliation, a view requiring a shift in the understanding of the theory of deterring war by the threat of heavy nuclear retaliation.

The 1983 calculations were based on the best available com-

See WINTER, Page 2

French Raise a Centenary Toast to Liberty's Sister in the Seine

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French celebrated their Statue of Liberty centenary Monday as Miss Liberty's smaller and less famous sister was unveiled here after a yearlong restoration effort.

The French ceremony provided a modest foretaste of what the United States has to look forward to over the Fourth of July holiday when the original statue of liberty is unveiled in New York Harbor. There were national anthems, schoolchildren waving French and American flags, speeches about transatlantic friendship and a boatload of dignitaries headed by Jacques Chirac, the French prime minister, cruising the Seine River in the company of a Dixieland band.

Miss Liberty herself was draped in an American flag and the French tricolor. The American community in Paris joined together in 1885 to give the smaller statue to the French in gratitude for France's original gift to the United States.

The celebrations presented an opportunity for Mr. Chirac to address French-U.S. relations after the French government's refusal to allow U.S. planes to fly over French territory for the April 15 raid on Libya. He said that France and the United States shared common values including a joint determination to defend liberty, freedom and human rights.

"There aren't any bad feelings in France," said Mr. Chirac, who is also mayor of Paris. "If there are any in the United States, then I hope that they will disappear entirely as a result of these ceremonies."

In a message read at a reception afterward at the Paris city hall, President Ronald Reagan said that he hoped that the French statue would "long continue to remind all who view her of that most precious gift of democracy — liberty for all."

The French Statue of Liberty rises 52 feet (15.7 meters) above an island in the Seine near the Eiffel Tower. The original version in New York Harbor stands 305 feet from foundation to torch.

Monday's ceremony began with a rendition of the Star-Spangled Banner by the American soprano Barbara Hendricks, who wore for the occasion a designer Stars-and-Stripes dress. Line Renaud, the French actress and singer who was costumed in the tricolor, sang the Marseillaise.

Mr. Chirac posed for pictures with the U.S. ambassador to France, Joe M. Rodgers, who also was representing Edward I. Koch, the mayor of New York.

Restoration of the French statue cost about $350,000 (2.5 million francs) a tiny sum compared to the $30 million lavished on refurbishing the original. The biggest work consisted of plugging a large hole in the statue's right shoulder believed to have been caused by a stray shell during fighting for the liberation of Paris from Nazi occupation in 1944.

For the French, the statue celebrations have been overshadowed by the World Cup soccer championships and remarkable victory Saturday over the favorites, Brazil.

Liberty fever has taken the form of kitsch. Shops are selling liberty towels, liberty lamps, liberty T-shirts, and liberty crystal. A team of chefs last week completed work on an 8-foot-2-inch chocolate replica of the Statue of Liberty which has been dispatched to New York in time for the July 4 celebrations.

Monday, at least, it was difficult to escape from Miss Liberty. The ornate reception rooms at city hall were filled with replicas of the statue. Mr. Chirac commented: "The Statue of Liberty is a symbol — and symbols play an important role in the history between peoples."

Spain's Socialists Hear Warning Note in Victory

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

MADRID — The Socialist Party of Prime Minister Felipe González sees its victory of Sunday as a mandate for continuity but also as a warning to be more cautious in style, party leaders said Monday.

The Socialists, a moderate center-leftist party, won 184 seats in the 350-member Congress of Deputies, a drop of 18 seats from their landslide four year ago but still a comfortable majority against a divided opposition.

Bucking a rightward trend in the rest of Europe, the Socialists won an even clearer hold over the Senate, taking 124 of the 208 seats up for vote. Another 42 seats are selected by regional legislatures, but the Socialists dominate there.

Spaniards opted for stability and a belief that Mr. González' austerity and modernization policies had put the country on a good road despite creating an unemployment rate of more than 20 percent.

A week before the election, Mr. González and other leaders professed to be worried that they could lose the majority.

The one issue that was hurting them most was a charge of arrogance. The government, which has been accused of manipulating state-owned television, has also been poor in explaining its decisions.

"The truth is that the people want González to stay at the helm," El País, the country's leading newspaper, said in an editorial. "But González and his party must change their ways."

Party leaders said that defeat in the next elections in four years would be inevitable if their errors were not rectified. Mr. González appeared to be taking a first step in a conciliatory victory statement.

The victory, he said, "allows us to take forward our project of progress with stability and continuity." But he added: "We shall govern with a spirit of dialogue and aim to cooperate with all political and social forces."

The Socialist victory is expected to have little effect on generally good Spanish-U.S. relations and negotiations to reduce the authorized 12,500 U.S. military personnel at bases in Spain.

U.S. businessmen said that the victory was likely to spur foreign investment by signaling continued favorable treatment and political stability. Foreign investment was almost $2 billion in the first four months, double last year's pace.

The Socialists have pursued largely free market policies in cutting inflation, streamlining the economy and privatizing some state industry as Spain this year entered the European Economic Community. Officials said the next government would continue slowly stimulating the economy to create jobs while cutting a deficit.

Spanish stock markets showed virtually no change as businessmen, generally satisfied with the government's policies, took a business-as-usual attitude.

Mr. González has indicated he will replace some cabinet members in a second government, but the key portfolios of economy and foreign relations are expected to remain unchanged, officials said.

The Associated Press
Socialist supporters celebrated the returns in Madrid.

Government officials acknowledge that a priority in their next term will be improving relations with unions, whose members have borne much of the austerity.

Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez had targeted disenchanted Socialist votes with a populist campaign and won 19 Congress of Deputies seats for his Democratic and Social Center, up from the two it had.

But Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra said the increase has come mostly from centrists who had voted in 1982 for a former party headed by Mr. Suarez, which has since disappeared.

Aides of Mr. Suarez denied the assertion, declared themselves the third force in the lower house and demanded they be given seats in the European Parliament.

"The view of the Democratic and Social Center will be heard in every debate," Mr. Suarez said.

Socialist leaders said they were most concerned by the growth of regional parties in the election and especially that of Herri Batasuna, the political arm of Basque separatist terrorists known as ETA.

The party won five seats, up from the two it held, making it a major force in the Basque country.

ASEAN Ministers Call For More Cooperation

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Meeting in a mood of pessimism about the economic outlook for Southeast Asia, foreign ministers from six non-Communist countries in the region called Monday for closer cooperation between their nations and for less reliance on the Western industrial powers.

President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines said at the opening here of the foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that protectionism and the collapse in oil and other commodities prices had stunted economic growth in the ASEAN area.

She added: "It is lamentable that, despite our experience, we continue to look outwards from the region for the revival of its progress and the fulfillment of its promise."

Meanwhile, in Singapore, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, discussed their common concern that U.S. protectionism would give the Soviet Union an opening in Asia, a State Department official said.

"These sorts of things could have an effect on all aspects of relations," with friendly Asian nations, the official said in reference to several bills under consideration by the U.S. Congress that would reduce Asian exports to the United States. Mr. Shultz is due in Manila on Tuesday for talks with the ASEAN ministers.

Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, took power last year, Moscow has made a sustained effort to improve relations with East Asian nations, particularly with the ASEAN nations, by offering expanded trade and economic cooperation.

In their speeches Monday, the ASEAN ministers made it clear they wanted the association to retain links with the industrial nations and work to reform the existing world trading and monetary system from within.

But most were critical of economic policies pursued by the industrial powers and all urged that more intense efforts be made by ASEAN to promote greater regional self-reliance.

Arun Panupong, Thailand's deputy foreign minister, said ASEAN's members — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — when combined were "a $220 billion economy, a 290 million people market and one of the most resource-rich regions in the world."

On Thursday the ASEAN ministers are to begin three days of discussions with their counterparts from the United States, Japan, the European Community, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Speakers criticized ASEAN's failure to expand trade, tourism, investment and other forms of economic cooperation among its members.

Suppiah Dhanabalan, Singapore's foreign minister, warned that in the next few years economic problems in ASEAN countries would put strains on ASEAN solidarity.

But he said that the group's difficulties also provided "an opportunity to introduce positive, constructive policies to strengthen regional cooperation."

Tunku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the Malaysian foreign minister, said there was "no doubt that ASEAN has lost some sense of direction as well as its momentum."

However only two of the six ASEAN ministers who spoke at the opening session made specific proposals for hastening and enlarging economic collaboration.

Salvador H. Laurel, the Philippine foreign minister, suggested a plan to promote intra-ASEAN trade.

Mr. Dhanabalan said that in making decisions ASEAN should replace the current requirement for consensus with one adopted by the European monetary system in which agreement among some member nations on an activity would not be prevented provided that the interests of nonparticipating nations were not harmed.

Lange, Shultz Plan Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange said Monday that he would meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States in Manila later this week when they attend the foreign ministers meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. A U.S. Embassy spokesman confirmed the planned meeting.

Mr. Lange said, however, that he saw little prospect of an agreement with the United States on the Labor government's anti-nuclear policies. He said that the United States had shown little willingness to help settle the impasse over New Zealand's ban on port access for warships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons. *(AFP, AP)*

Coalition Parties Gain in Sicily Voting

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — Italy's governing coalition won an overwhelming majority in Sicilian regional elections, while the opposition Communist Party lost ground.

With all of the votes counted Monday, the five governing parties won two-thirds of the total in Sicily, one of Italy's most conservative regions. This was a slight increase from their share in recent elections.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist who leads the centrist coalition that is Italy's longest lasting government since World War II, called the results in Sunday's elections "a vote for and a sign of stability."

But the voting did virtually nothing to resolve the feud between Mr. Craxi and Cirisco de Mita, the leader of the Christian Democrats, the largest party in the coalition. The two men attacked each other fiercely throughout the campaign.

Although both the Socialists and the Christian Democrats claimed victory, neither party performed spectacularly.

With 38.8 percent, the Christian Democrats maintained their position as the largest party in Sicily. But their percentage dropped from the party's vote in the regional elections five years ago, and the Christian Democrats lost two of their 38 seats the 90-member Assembly.

However, their score represented an improvement on their performance in parliamentary voting in 1983, and Christian Democrats hailed the result as a confirmation that the party had arrested its long-term decline.

Clemente Mastella, a Christian Democratic spokesman, noted that in Palermo the party ran about 3 percentage points ahead of its total in local voting last year.

Mr. Craxi's Socialists consolidated gains from recent elections, winning about 15 percent of the vote, a slight improvement over its parliamentary vote of two years ago.

But commentators said that the Socialists once again had failed to convert Mr. Craxi's personal popularity into large-scale gains. This could strengthen the Christian Democrats in their effort to force Mr. Craxi to turn over the prime minister's post to their party at the end of the year.

The three small parties of the five-party governing coalition — the Republicans, the Social Democrats and the Liberals — all posted gains over their vote five years ago.

The biggest losers in the election were the Communists, who won 19.4 percent of the vote, compared with 21.6 percent of the Sicilian vote in the 1983 parliamentary elections and 20.7 percent in the last elections for the regional assembly.

The neo-fascist Italian Social Movement held its own, winning about 9.2 percent.

China Appears to Ease War on Corruption

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's campaign against corruption in high places probably has reached its peak and will continue with less intensity, having achieved only limited goals, according to diplomats here.

The diplomats said that the campaign probably had deterred some officials who might be tempted to enrich themselves. Also, they said, it probably had preempted critics of the economic changes put into effect by Deng Xiaoping, the senior leader, from using the corruption issue to try to put the brakes on those changes.

Some diplomats said there appeared to have been an attempt during the anti-corruption drive to target several sons and daughters of conservative opponents of the economic changes.

These diplomats said the attempt had failed, apparently because many sons and daughters of Mr. Deng's allies were not above reproach.

"Too many people have kids who have problems," said a diplomat. He said sons and daughters of high-ranking officials inevitably benefit from favoritism.

When the campaign was announced at a conference of 8,000 leading government, party and military cadres in early January, top Communist Party officials promised to go after offenders in high places.

But the results, so far, have been meager.

In the most recently disclosed case in the campaign, the Xinhua news agency reported June 17 that Chen Yanchang, the former president of a county agricultural bank in southwestern China, had received a suspended death sentence for economic crimes, including the embezzlement of 1.2 million yuan (about $375,000). The death sentence would be reviewed in two years and carried out or commuted depending upon Mr. Chen's behavior, the news agency said.

The news agency said that Mr. Chen had installed his son as head of a marketing department he had created under the bank's supervision.

In the most highly publicized anti-corruption case of the campaign, Zhang Changsheng, 31, an employee of a state-owned company, was executed April 14 for selling to foreign and Hong Kong businessmen "state secrets" concerning automobile imports.

Ye Zhifeng, 40, a government official working with Mr. Zhang, was sentenced to 17 years in prison. She is the daughter of Ye Fei, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee and former commander of the Chinese Navy.

Chinese sources said that in at least two cases, the children of high-ranking officials who had been investigated for alleged corruption were cleared because they supposedly acted out of inexperience.

One source said that a daughter of Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress, had been cleared following an investigation. Mr. Peng, a Politburo member, is seen as a reluctant supporter of the economic changes.

A Hong Kong magazine, Cheng Ming, reported in March allegations that a company headed by Mr. Peng's daughter had been able to buy a large amount of coal at less than the official rate. She then allegedly made an illegal profit of $300,000 by exporting the coal, the magazine reported.

Another Chinese source said that Hu Shiying, the son of Hu Qiaomu, a Communist Party Politburo member and the party's leading ideologue, also was cleared several weeks ago of corruption charges. Hu Qiaomu is considered to have doubts about the economic changes.

An independent Hong Kong magazine, Pai Hsing, identified Mr. Hu's son in March as a journalist who had organized a fraudulent correspondence course in law that never provided lessons to the students who had enrolled and paid for the course.

Justice Ministry officials in Beijing have declined to comment on the two cases.

The official party line on the anti-corruption campaign, spelled out April 22 in a commentary in People's Daily, the principal newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, is that the drive "to rectify the party's work style" will continue for two more years.

To stop the campaign altogether, diplomats said, would add to the doubts that a considerable number of Chinese seem to have over the ability of the Communist Party to reform itself.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ulster Man Jailed for Life in U.K. Blast

LONDON (UPI) — Patrick Magee, who police say is an Irish Republican Army bomb specialist, was sentenced Monday to eight concurrent life prison terms for the murder of five persons in a 1984 hotel explosion that was intended to kill Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and members of her cabinet.

In sentencing Mr. Magee, 35, of Belfast, Justice Leslie Boreham said, "You intended to wipe out a large part of the government and you very nearly did." Mr. Magee was found guilty June 10 of planting the bomb that destroyed the Grand Hotel in Brighton during a Conservative Party convention Oct. 12, 1984.

The eight life terms were imposed for charges that also included an abortive 1985 campaign of seaside resort bombings. Four convicted accomplices in the 1985 plot, two of them women, also were given life prison sentences.

Socialist Group Backs Peru on Riots

LIMA (AP) — The Socialist International on Monday put its full support behind a decision by President Alan García Pérez of Peru to use the military to quell riots by imprisoned leftist guerrillas. "The democratic state has the obligation to defend itself from terrorist activities with the appropriate means," the group said in a communiqué.

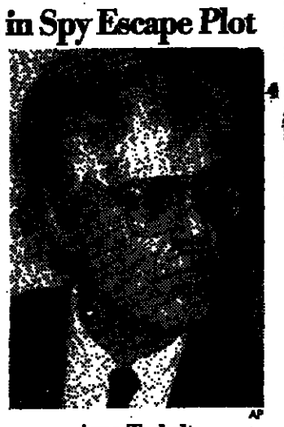
The communiqué also applauded the announcement by Mr. García to initiate a full investigation into reports that troops at Lurigancho prison shot to death 60 rebels who surrendered Thursday after 12 hours of combat for control of the penitentiary.

On Sunday, Willy Brandt, a former West German chancellor, was re-elected by acclamation to a fifth term as president of the Socialist International. Mr. Brandt has headed the organization, which includes about 75 Social Democratic, Socialist and Labor parties, since 1976.

Norway Arraigns 2 in Spy Escape Plot

OSLO (UPI) — An Oslo district court arraigned two suspects Monday on charges of conspiring to free a former Norwegian diplomat who is serving a 20-year sentence for spying for the Soviet Union and Iraq.

The arraignment followed the disclosure by the police that Arne Treholt, the convicted spy, had hoped to break out of prison and go to Africa with a Gambian serving a 5-year term for narcotics trafficking and a 17-year-old Norwegian girl with a history of drug problems. The escapers allegedly planned to use blow torches and ladders Saturday while prison guards watched World Cup soccer on TV.


AP
Arne Treholt

Earlier Monday, the police released Mr. Treholt's brother, Einar, and a journalist, Egil Ulateig, saying they still remained suspects in the conspiracy. Mr. Treholt, 43, was moved to a maximum security prison Friday. Under Norwegian law, it is not a crime to plan to break out of jail but it is an offense to help an inmate escape.

2 Testify on Achille Lauro Killing

GENOA (AP) — A Portuguese waiter and an Italian hairdresser who were aboard the Italian liner Achille Lauro in October testified Monday that a hijacker forced them to throw overboard the body and then the wheelchair of an elderly American passenger.

The waiter then identified one defendant in court, Magid al-Molqi, as the gunman who gave the order. The testimony came on the fourth day of the trial in the October hijacking of the liner and the shooting death of Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York. The court is trying 15 defendants, three of them accused as hijackers.

The waiter, Manuel de Souza, told the court through an interpreter that he was ordered to bring Mr. Klinghoffer in his wheelchair to the deck. After hearing shots shortly afterward, he said, he was summoned again to throw Mr. Klinghoffer's body into the Mediterranean off Syria, aided by Ferruccio Alberti, the hairdresser. Mr. Alberti, who confirmed that he helped dispose of the body, could not identify which defendant had ordered him to do so.

New York Court Disbars Roy Cohn

NEW YORK (UPI) — Roy M. Cohn, a lawyer who first won fame as an aide to the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, was disbarred Monday by the state of New York on charges of professional misconduct.

The Appellate Division of the state supreme court, in a unanimous decision, stripped Mr. Cohn, 59, of his right to practice law in New York because of "alleged dishonesty, fraud, deceit and misrepresentation."

The decision supported a Feb. 18, 1983, petition by the state court disciplinary committee. Among the charges against Mr. Cohn, who in recent years has appeared gaunt and has said he is suffering from liver cancer, were that he failed to repay a $100,000 loan from a client, that he obtained an amendment to a will from an allegedly incompetent person, and that he violated an escrow order.

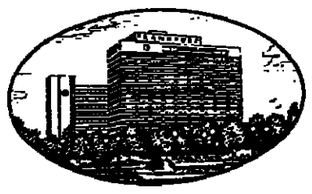
For the Record

Thousands of Somalis lined streets in Mogadishu on Monday to welcome home President Mohammed Siad Barre from a hospital in Saudi Arabia. He was hurt in a car accident last month. *(Reuters)*

Twelve persons were killed in a multiple pileup on an express highway just west of London early Monday when a minibus returning from an open-air pop music festival ran out of control, the police said. *(Reuters)*

In Frankfurt
stay where the business world stays.
At the great hotel they know best.

HOTEL
FRANKFURT
INTERCONTINENTAL



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL®
INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS
Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 43, 49 (69) 230561, Telex: 0413639
For reservations call: Amsterdam: (020) 26 20 21, Brussels: (02) 751-97-22, London: (01) 491-7181, Milan: (02) 87 72 n2, Paris: (01) 47-42-07-92 or call your nearest InterContinental sales office or your travel agent

Visiting New York City?
Gramercy Park Hotel
Distinguished 500 room hotel with excellent Restaurant, Cocktail Lounge, Room Service and Piano Bar. Overlooking Gramercy Park with newly decorated rooms.
Singles $90-100
Doubles $95-105
Suites $125-200
Group rates and attractive monthly rates available.
Call Gen. Mgr. Tom O'Brien
(212) 475-4320
Telex 668-755
Cable GRAMPARK
21st St. and Lexington Ave.
New York, NY, USA 10010
or call your local Utell office.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR's • MASTER's • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experience.
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd.,
Los Angeles, California
90049, Dept. 22, U.S.A.

Employees in U.S. Bridle at Tough Technique for Reducing Absenteeism

By Peter Perl
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The emergency call from a Richmond, Virginia, hospital came to Neal Bailey while he was working at the Allied-Bendix Aerospace factory in McLean, Virginia, two hours away. His mother's kidney and heart problems had taken a bad turn, her doctor said, and Mr. Bailey was told he had better come quickly.

But when Mr. Bailey asked permission to go, his supervisor told him that if he left work he would be fired.

He had already accumulated seven-and-a-half points of "absence occurrences" under Allied-Bendix's new absenteeism policy, and if he was charged with another half point for leaving early, his eighth point would mean dismissal.

Most of Mr. Bailey's fellow workers, angered by the threatened discharge, went on a spontaneous work stoppage. Within 20 minutes, the plant manager told Mr. Bailey he could leave without penalty.

"It was so wrong what they were doing to me," said Mr. Bailey, 23. "It's run like a prison in here."

Mr. Bailey had been suspended without pay for five days because of an earlier absence to visit his mother, who is also an Allied-Bendix worker. At least 220 of the McLean factory's 360 production workers submitted petitions last week asking the defense contractor to relax its "inhumane" attendance policy.

The incident is an example of the most troublesome and costly discipline problem in U.S. workplaces: absenteeism and the resulting conflicts that often arise when employers attempt to remedy high absence rates by instituting get-tough policies.

Companies consistently rank absenteeism as the biggest discipline problem and, in an era of intense corporate competition, are experimenting more than ever with approaches to reduce it, according to the private Bureau of National Affairs. The bureau has cited estimates that large companies lose $1 million a year for each 1 percent of the work force that is absent.

Many companies, including Allied-Bendix, are trying combinations of disciplinary threats and positive inducements such as cash bonuses to improve attendance.

However, most companies are leaning toward stricter discipline, according to Dow Scott, a professor of management at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia State University who surveyed absenteeism at 5,000 U.S. companies and catalogued 125 types of employee excuses and 35 types of management absentee policies.

"It is very hard to run a manufacturing operation with double-digit absentee rates," said Sidaire Priftis, director of operations for the Allied-Bendix plant. "And ours was over 10 percent."

Plant workers earn $6.98 to $9 an hour making top-secret communication devices for the Pentagon.

Absenteeism at rates of over 10 percent are far above the national average, which is estimated at between 2 and 6 percent. Such high rates are highly inefficient because production is slowed and workers often must be assigned unfamiliar tasks to replace absentees, Mr. Priftis said.

The Allied-Bendix solution, after 10 years of chronic absenteeism that reached as high as 16 percent, was to institute an attendance policy last year based on a rigid point system.

After nearly 15 months, Allied-Bendix says the policy has yielded dramatic improvements. Absenteeism has been cut to 4 percent while the overall productivity rate has increased 15 percent and the company has exceeded its efficiency targets by 9 percent, Mr. Priftis said.

But employee turnover has increased, and angry workers have petitioned their employer to show "human compassion" by allowing more leeway for family emergencies and personal problems.

Workers assert that morale has plummeted, quality of work has suffered and more employees are prepared to resign. The assertions are strongly disputed by the company.

This new type of attendance policy has become increasingly popular among corporations, according to management experts. It is termed no-fault because unexcused absences are charged against employees regardless of whose fault the absence was.

Excused absences that are not charged as points include hospital confinement, industrial injury, scheduled medical treatments, jury and military duty, death of an immediate family member, vacation, holidays and sick-leave days.

But virtually all other absences are 1-point penalties, and any lateness of more than three minutes or any early departure is a half-point, regardless of cause. After 4 points, workers begin receiving warnings. At 7 points, they are suspended without pay for five days. Workers can gain back a point if they have a calendar month of perfect attendance.

In interviews, workers complained about being charged for absences caused by car accidents, injury or sudden illnesses of their children, unavoidable child-care problems, homes being burglarized, traffic jams and many other causes.

Employees also complain that the policy often is unequally enforced, with favored workers escaping penalties that others suffer.

"Our house burned down in Sterling last December," said Reba King, an employee. "We lost our clothes. We lost everything. And we got points off."

Exceptional Sales
NINA RICCI
Couture - Boutique
Fashion Accessories
Leather goods
Scarves
Tuesday 24
and Wednesday June 25
from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
20, RUE DES CAPUCINES
THIRD FLOOR

HOTEL DU RHONE GENEVA
A prestigious dwelling on the River Rhone
Next to business and shopping center.
Quai Turrettini
1201 Geneva
Phone (022) 319831
Tx 22313 hrho
A member of HRI
The Leading Hotels of the World

U.S. Defines Rights in AIDS Cases

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Employers and public health officials who believe they are preventing the spread of AIDS may discriminate against people afflicted with it, the Justice Department has ruled.

This decision, while finding that federal civil rights laws provide some protection to victims of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, interprets the legal rights of people with AIDS and related conditions much more narrowly than the department's career civil rights lawyers had recommended.

There has been intense debate over the question of whether AIDS, a fatal disease, is a handicap under federal law. In a summary of its legal opinion, the Justice Department said, "It is imperative to recognize the distinction between the disabling effects of AIDS on its victims and the ability to spread the condition to others."

If, for example, a person with AIDS is dismissed from a job or a federal program solely because he suffers from the effects of the disease, and if he is otherwise qualified, the dismissal would be illegal, according to the opinion.

But if the person was excluded because of concern that he would spread the disease, the dismissal would not necessarily be illegal, according to the Justice Department. Indeed, it would generally be legal unless the fear of contagion was merely "a pretext for discrimination on account of handicap."

Government scientists have repeatedly said AIDS is not spread through casual contact. However, the Justice Department opinion said that "the risk of medical uncertainty must be borne" by the person alleging discrimination.

Those making such allegations, the decision said, bear the burden of showing that the risk they pose to the health of others "can be calculated with a high degree of medical certainty and is low enough" to be safely disregarded.

The opinion could have many applications for employers, schools, hospitals and other entities that receive federal money, because it is illegal for federal agencies and recipients of federal aid to discriminate against handicapped people who are "otherwise qualified" for a particular job, service or benefit.

Under the earlier recommendation by staff lawyers, such institutions would have been largely restricted from taking action against AIDS victims. But the legal opinion, as finally adopted, appears to allow greater latitude for administrators to discriminate against AIDS victims if they declare a concern for public health.

In its confidential legal opinion, the department says that "the disabling physical or mental effects of AIDS constitute handicaps." But it adds: "The ability to communicate AIDS or any other contagious illness is not itself a handicap."

Thus, it says, an AIDS victim is entitled to protection under federal civil rights law if he can show that he was discriminated against "solely by reason of his handicap." But wealthy people who have been infected by the AIDS virus and developed antibodies are not, for that reason alone, handicapped, the opinion says.

Gary Gardiner/The Associated Press

MISSILE FAILURE AT U.S. MUSEUM — Workmen dismantle an Atlas missile that collapsed at the Air Force Museum on Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. The pressurized missile sprung a leak. It has been displayed at the museum since the early 1970s.

Whites Still Run Black Schools in South

By Dudley Clendinen
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — In hundreds of schools across the rural South, as the academic year comes to a close, another class of young black men and women is graduating from a system of public education that is almost as black as it was before integration but that is still ruled by whites.

In the small towns and cities of the Mississippi Delta and the parts of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas that were plantation country, far more than half of the students in school after school are black.

But usually, those schools are controlled by superintendents and school board members who are white and whose own children frequently go to segregated private schools.

It is a fact of life that has endured for a generation since integration, and it has persisted both because election districts and appointive offices are structured to perpetuate white control, and because the black voting-age population has too often failed to vote its advantage.

In the worst of cases, black educators say, the continuance of white authority, in the absence of white children, has meant inadequate financial support and indifferent teaching and administration.

White educators say, however, that their qualifications should not be discredited because of their race and that they can provide quality education in schools where most students are black.

In recent years, because of an evolving culture, lawsuits and increasing political organization and economic pressure by blacks, the situation has begun to change a little.

One place where the old ways have yielded is Indianola, Mississippi, where the school system is 93 percent black. There the black community forced the resignation of a white superintendent and the selection of a black by imposing a boycott of the schools and of white merchants in town.

Inquiries state by state showed other signs of change, although there are no centrally collected figures.

In Virginia, for instance, where 8 of 140 school districts are predominantly black in character, state and school board officials reported that four of them now have black superintendents.

In Mississippi, where the student population of 29 of the 154 school districts is more than 85 percent black, according to Rims Barber, director of the Children's Defense Fund in Jackson, 10 of those districts now have black superintendents.

But they are exceptions to the pattern.

In the beginning, all of the boards and superintendents were white, ensuring white control of the classrooms and jobs within the systems, and also of the school taxes levied against property, most of which was owned by whites.

In Georgia, where Atlanta stands as a symbol of black power and progress, 52 of the state's 187 school districts have a majority black student population. But only four school superintendents in the state are black, and only one school board outside Atlanta is black-controlled.

The more common circumstance is represented by Sumter County, the home of former President Jimmy Carter, where the method of electing school board members has been in litigation for more than a decade.

The school board is all white, as is the superintendent, who sent his children to private schools.

"The population is 50 percent black, and they have never had a black on the school board," said Laughlin McDonald, director of the southern regional office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Jimmy Carter filed the original lawsuit when he was governor in the early 1970s," Mr. McDonald said.

The seven board members were then elected either from a combination of single-member districts that were largely white in population or from the county at large. The Carter administration lawsuit produced a board to which all seven members were elected at large. The result was the same: an all-white board.

The apparent equality of at-large elections in such cases is deceptive, Mr. McDonald and others say, because black communities produce fewer votes than white communities of the same size.

"The voting-age population in black communities tends to be smaller because the population overall is younger," Mr. McDonald said. "The birth rate is higher, and because there's nothing to keep blacks in these areas once they reach voting age, they leave."

Thus, as an example of the circumstance in many counties, the black population in a county might be 55 percent and yet produce 65 percent or more of the school-age children but only 45 percent or less of the voting-age population.

About two years ago, Mr. McDonald said, the civil liberties union filed suit in behalf of some black plaintiffs seeking a voting formula in Sumter County that would reflect the large black population there.

But the U.S. district court, he said, produced a plan that split the county into seven single-member districts, all of them with a majority of registered voters who are white. The civil liberties union is now arguing that the plan is a violation of the Voting Rights Act, and the Sumter County School Board is still all white.

Such election formulas are an obstacle to black office-holding, but so is black indifference at election time.

Best
TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES
MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
Phone : (1) 42.61.61.11
HOURS
Monday to Saturday 9 am. 6.30 pm.
closed on Sunday

WINTER: *Forecast on Nuclear Aftermath Is Altered*

(Continued from Page 1)

puter model. In January 1985, new findings by researchers at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the center for atmospheric research were presented.

They did not eliminate the possibility of an extended period of subfreezing temperatures, but indicated a range of possibilities from a prolonged deep freeze over much of the Northern Hemisphere to shorter periods of near-freezing temperatures over much smaller area.

In the last year, computer models have taken into account more physical processes: the stabilizing influence of the oceans, the way wind would blow patches of smoke and the washing-out of soot particles by rainstorms.

As a result, the climate scientists now believe that a war in summer, when the effects would be most pronounced, would not push temperatures down to the freezing point. Some inland areas might experience days of freezing, while some coastal areas might feel little temperature change at all, they say.

In winter, when climate is more stable, they say the potential drop in temperature would be much smaller.

"Temperatures aren't going to be so cold that people who have some sort of shelter aren't going to be protected," said Michael C. MacCracken, who heads the modeling effort at Livermore. "Levels would be harmful to crops still, but would not probably devastate the natural ecosystems. It's going to be like temperatures we experience in the fall."

The original estimates showed temperatures plunging 45 degrees Fahrenheit and staying below freezing for months; the new estimates suggest initial drops on the order of 25 degrees. Although the new models differ in detail, they all point to a return to within 10 to 15 degrees of normal temperatures in the first month. A few degrees of cooling could last for several years, the new estimates suggest.

"Does the world have to freeze to an ice cube before people become concerned about what's going to happen?" asked Richard P. Turco, one of the authors.

'You can have winters in which the temperatures are not below freezing.'

— Carl Sagan, astronomer

How the revised view of "nuclear winter" should affect strategic thinking is very much a matter of perception. Some scientists argue that the new data differ from the original report only by degree and that the biological consequences remain uncertain and dangerous.

However, Mr. Thompson and Stephen H. Schneider of the atmospheric center argue in the current issue of Foreign Affairs that the policy implications have changed sharply.

They note that the "nuclear winter" theory has influenced strategic thinking in two important ways. Some strategists have been led to speak of a "suicide" effect in any surprise attack.

According to this idea, an aggressor would be restrained by the knowledge that climate effects could be as severe as the direct damage from nuclear retaliation: Mr. Thompson and Mr. Schneider contend that the scientific data no longer support that notion.

Similarly, they criticize the theory that a threshold exists above which nuclear arsenals become a weapon that cannot be used without destroying the entire planet. The threshold argument has been used to support calls for reducing arsenals; it has also been used to suggest a motive for a limited surprise attack, on the theory that the targeted nation would be afraid to retaliate.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Schneider contend that no such threshold exists in a realistic model and that human extinction is no longer a plausible consequence of nuclear war.

Many of their colleagues, who read the article as it circulated before publication, criticized it as premature. "It's one calculation," Mr. Turco said. "Things could change again."

Carl Sagan, the Cornell University astronomer, who has been one of the strongest advocates of the nuclear winter idea, said that in any event the precise temperature predictions were far less important than the potential biological consequences.

"I don't think nuclear winter implies subfreezing temperatures, not necessarily," Mr. Sagan said. "You can have winters in which the temperatures are not below freezing.

"A single day in which the temperature dips below zero can destroy a rice crop," he said. "A local temperature decline of three or four degrees is enough to destroy all wheat and barley growth in Canada."

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Schneider said they expected further refinements as climate models were further improved.

VACHERON CONSTANTIN
Genève
Lady's wristwatch 338 yellow gold 18 kt, quartz, indexes and bracelet set with brilliants.

Tax free for export
AVAKIAN
JOAILLIERS
1, RUE DE LA FONTAINE GENEVE
TEL. 022/21 49 04

The very soul of France. In the very heart of London.
No-one would deny that when it comes to style, good taste, refinement – in a word 'art de vivre' – the French have a knack of getting it right.
The people at Meridien have given a lot of thought to getting it right, and the result is a chain of over 50 very special hotels around the world in prime business and prestige vacation spots. From Paris to Rio, from New York to Hong Kong.
And now Meridien have brought a breath of French air to the Edwardian splendour of the New Piccadilly Hotel in London.
Elegant restaurants, mouthwatering cuisine, sumptuous rooms, stylish service.
And you needn't feel guilty, there's a health club and a swimming-pool too.
We reckon it's the best of both worlds.
In the very heart of London.
Le MERIDIEN Piccadilly
Travel companion of Air France.
Le Meridien Piccadilly, Piccadilly, London W1V OBH. Tel.: (01) 734.80.00, telex: 25795.
Reservations and informations: call your Air France ticket office or your travel agent, or in London call (01) 439.12.44, in Paris (1) 42.56.01.01, in Frankfurt (069) 23.59.33

DELTA FLIES FROM 6 MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES TO OVER 100 U.S.A. CITIES COAST-TO-COAST.
From New York to Texas, from Florida to California, Delta has frequent flights to just about anywhere in the U.S.A.
Catch Delta's nonstop flight from Paris to Atlanta, where you can make easy Delta-to-Delta connections to 100 major cities across the U.S.A.
Delta also has daily service from the New York and Boston gateways to business and vacation destinations across the U.S.A.
Call your Travel Agent. Or call Delta in Paris at 43.35.40.80. Delta Ticket Office is at 24 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
DELTA GETS YOU THERE®
Also to the U.S.A. from London, Shannon, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart.
Schedules are subject to change without notice.
R.C.F. PARIS B 331 443 705.

Reagan Is Said to Accept Adviser's View That Economic Crisis Hobbles Soviet in Arms

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has adopted the view, still not accepted by the Central Intelligence Agency and many experts on the Soviet Union, that the Soviet economy is so overburdened that Moscow's present level of defense spending could not expand in response to U.S. abandonment of SALT-2 weapons limits, according to sources inside and outside the government.

Mr. Reagan's attitude was shaped largely by a meeting in April with Henry S. Rowen, who is on the faculty of the Stanford University Business School and is also a senior research fellow at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.

Mr. Rowen headed a recent CIA review of the Soviet economy, which described Moscow as facing a "terrible economic situation."

Mr. Rowen concluded, according to colleagues on the panel, that Soviet economic problems made it doubtful Moscow could finance the kind of major weapons buildup predicted in 1985 by the CIA.

In a telephone interview from France, where he was vacationing, Mr. Rowen said he was "not saying they could not respond with some increases."

A source who met recently with Mr. Reagan said: "The president believes the Soviets are in bad shape economically."

Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who pushed for Mr. Reagan's announcement May 27 that he intended to exceed the limits of the unratified SALT-2 treaty, captured the president's view last week when he wrote in The New York Times that "the Soviets already have their accelerator near or on the floor" and thus could not significantly increase strategic weapons production.

Not everyone agrees.

Mr. Reagan and his aides are "profoundly misguided," according to Dmitri K. Simes, a foreign policy specialist who is with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. Simes agreed that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, "definitely has serious problems at home and abroad, and in the long run the view might prove correct."

But he stressed that the Gorbachev leadership has "a new element of self-confidence bordering on arrogance."

"If we believe they are on the ropes and they, in contrast, feel they can keep Mother Russia not second to anyone, that can lead to a bad time," Mr. Simes said.

David Holloway, a Stanford University specialist on Soviet defense policy, said that although the Soviet economic problems were serious, "they are not so bad that they can't stay in the arms race."

"The key thing is not economic but political, the willingness of Gorbachev to make that kind of decision and mobilize support," Mr. Holloway added.

A Soviet Embassy expert on arms issues, Vitaly Churkin, reacted angrily at a recent news conference to a suggestion that the Soviet Union could not afford to keep up in an arms race.

"I would like to point out that as you know, historically, if anything, we are very good at rising up to challenges," he said. "If we are challenged, we will certainly be able to respond in kind."

While there is debate among specialists on the Soviet Union on the capabilities of the Soviet military-industrial complex, there is unanimity of opinion that Mr. Gorbachev has been trying to put a cap on defense spending.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, according to Steven Meyer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the most recent Soviet Communist Party's congress approved a change in the description of how military spending levels would be determined in a way to permit political leaders to lower the levels.

The new standard, he said, is to fund the military so it can prevent "strategic superiority of the forces of the imperialists," whereas the previous standard was a pledge to provide the Soviet military with whatever it believed needed "to reliably defend the homeland."

Under the old formulation, the Soviet chief of staff would have the final word on what was needed. Now, Mr. Meyer said, the party leadership will be able to insert its views on what the United States is doing as part of the mix.

'Historically, if anything, we are very good at rising up to challenges.'

— Vitaly Churkin, Soviet arms expert

UPI

■ Moscow Sees Some Gains

Gary Lee of The Washington Post reported from Moscow:

Although the Soviet Union has responded to President Reagan's recent call for a superpower compromise with a barrage of verbal assaults, some Soviet officials say in private that a new impetus in both capitals provides the rough framework for improved relations.

In a speech Thursday in Glassboro, New Jersey, Mr. Reagan said the Soviet Union had now "begun to make a serious effort" toward nuclear arms reductions with its most recent proposals put forward at the strategic arms talks in Geneva.

He cited "fresh developments" and a "moment of opportunity" and talked of a possible "turning point in the effort to make ours a safer and more peaceful world."

The speech reflected a positive, but minor, shift in Washington's Soviet policy, according to several Soviet officials, who asked not to be identified.

"But its effects here will depe... on whether and how strongly Re... gan follows it up," said a specialis... on the United States.

The Glassboro speech was ... reported in the Soviet press.

Georgi A. Arbatov, director ... the Institute on the U.S.A. a... Canada, and other Soviet offici... have said in interviews that th... recognize pressures in Washing... to backtrack from a policy of co... frontation toward the Sovi... Union.

Western diplomatic sources be... consider Mr. Reagan's speech a... the June 11 strategic proposals p... forward by the Soviet Union... Geneva as mood-setting devices f... a possible summit meeting.

In a statement to a session of t... Socialist International in Lim... Peru, made public by Tass on Su... day, the Soviet Communist Pa... Central Committee sharpened t... Kremlin's rebuke of Mr. Reagan... recent renunciation of the SALT... treaty and also the U.S. refusal ... join a Soviet moratorium on nuc... ar testing.

PANAMA: *U.S. Gathers Allegations of Election Fraud Involving Military*

(Continued from Page 1)

fense Force retaining tight control.

In explaining the administration's position two years ago on Panama, some officials pointed out that Washington had badly wanted an election. Panama had not held a presidential election since 1968, and the Reagan administration's overriding concern by the end of 1983, one official said, had been to find a candidate who would be acceptable both to Washington and to General Noriega and thus "get Panama back on the path of democratization" — a goal the Reagan administration has declared to be its policy in many parts of Latin America.

Mr. Ardito Barletta, an economist who had studied at the University of Chicago under Mr. Shultz in the 1960s, was believed to have no special ties to the Defense Force. Reagan administration officials acknowledged that he had been promoted and, before his official nomination, approved as a candidate by senior White House, Defense and State Department officers at meetings in Washington in late 1983 and early 1984.

"One drawback," said a former White house official, "was that he was not a very good candidate" in terms of his ability to arouse popular support.

The highly popular Mr. Arias, then 82 years old and a staunch nationalist who many in the U.S. government considered anti-American, also ran a much tougher campaign than expected, administration officials acknowledged, and there were intelligence reports indicating that General Noriega might be prepared to steal the election through fraud.

NYT

Manuel Antonio Noriega

One American official acknowledged that he understood before the election that if necessary, as he put it, "the election would be phonied up a little bit."

The actual voting, U.S. officials said, was relatively free of taint, but by nightfall the embassy had received reports alleging that General Noriega had decided, as one American recalled, that "something had to be put together — and quickly." One of General Noriega's first steps, officials alleged, was to order a halt in the counting of votes, triggering immediate suspicions and demonstrations by Arias supporters.

The official said the Reagan administration, having thrown its weight behind Mr. Ardito Barletta and recognizing that General Noriega, the real power in Panama, would not tolerate Mr. Arias in the presidency, was left with few options.

Jack Hood Vaughn, who served as ambassador to Panama in the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, observed the 1984 elections in Panama as an unofficial adviser and concluded, "There is absolutely not the slightest doubt that it was stolen by the National Guard." In many rural areas, Mr. Vaughn said, the National Guard seized the ballot boxes after the election and kept them overnight.

After a two-week delay and amid intensified charges of fraud, Mr. Ardito Barletta was declared the winner by 1,713 votes out of 640,000 cast.

The deputy State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, when asked recently for comment, said that the United States was aware of the allegations of vote fraud from supporters of Mr. Arias, but that, without any independent evidence, "we had no basis to do anything other than accept the result of the Panamanian authorities."

Mr. Redman added that the State Department had received "a generally positive report" from an observer group that was in Panama to monitor the elections. "This was an exercise of the democratic process — whatever the shortcoming," he added.

In July, an American diplomat said, political officers assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Panama filed a "massive" report that is believed to detail the extent of the alleged fraud and to provide specific examples from various polling stations.

In October 1984, shortly before Mr. Ardito Barletta was inaugurated, the U.S. Embassy in Panama forwarded to Washington yet another detailed report — known in the State Department as a scene-setter — in which the extensive evidence alleging election fraud was clearly reported, according to first-hand sources.

ENRILE: *A Coup You Say?*

(Continued from Page 1)

ten acted more like a candidate than a loyal cabinet member.

He appeared and spoke before crowds of cheering supporters, who greeted him with banners reading, "The Philippine MacArthur," "The Man of the Century," and "Enrile, we are united for you." Local politicians once loyal to Mr. Marcos introduced Mr. Enrile with such phrases as "our idol," "champion of peace," "our new father," "a man for all seasons," and "a man fit to be president of the Philippines."

Mr. Enrile did little to push aside the adulation. When one mayor addressed him as "Mr. President," Mr. Enrile quipped, "I am not the president yet."

During a three-hour interview in his home province of Cagayan the night the coup rumors were rampant in Manila, Mr. Enrile was asked whether his trip to the northern provinces, among them Mr. Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte, was not merely an attempt to build his personal political power base.

"Well," he replied, "if I run for a public office in Ilocandia, I know I will win by a substantial margin."

"Are you running for office?" he was asked.

"No," he said.

"Never?"

"Please," he said, laughing and winking. "Don't pin me down."

Such verbal bobbing and weaving, combined with Mr. Enrile's open support for a newly revived political party, the Philippine Nationalist Party, has led many political analysts to speculate that he may be planning a possible bid for either the National Assembly or the presidency when the next elections are held, possibly as early as March.

Mrs. Aquino has said several times recently that she does not intend to run for president again, and the 45-member presidential commission now drafting a new constitution could fix a date for presidential elections long ahead of the presumed expiration of Mrs. Aquino's six-year term in 1992.

Mr. Enrile already enjoyed enormous political support in the populous and powerful northern Luzon region and the political organization built over two decades by Mr. Marcos has now thrown its support behind Mr. Enrile.

In a major change in strategy, the leaders of a movement that had been demonstrating in Manila for months and calling for the Aquino government to let Mr. Marcos return to the Philippines, announced last week that it was abandoning its effort to bring Mr. Marcos back and concentrating its forces behind Mr. Enrile.

Mr. Enrile and Mrs. Aquino both denounced the switch by the Marcos supporters, calling it an attempt to destabilize Mrs. Aquino's government. And both leaders said they believed those same pro-Marcos forces were behind the rumors that Mr. Enrile was about to mount another coup.

Mr. Enrile concedes there is a good deal of truth to reports of deepening philosophical differences between him and many of the more liberal members of Mrs. Aquino's government.

Of the pending cease-fire negotiations between the government and leaders of the 17-year Communist insurgency, Mr. Enrile says that he favors negotiations, "But let us not pin all our hopes on this effort."

Mrs. Aquino has avoided taking a position on the future of the two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines, beyond promising to submit to a national referendum the question of whether the bases should be allowed to remain here beyond 1991, when the current agreement expires.

Reuters

Winnie Mandela giving the black nationalist salute at a May Day rally, before emergency decrees were imposed.

TAMBO: *Britain Asks to See ANC*

(Continued from Page 1)

doesn't want to listen and takes away one more right."

The note added: "Please contact the South African Conference of Catholic Bishops or the South African Council of Churches to send us money so we can buy food for ourselves. Please apply for rights to visit us."

Mr. Waite described the writer as "an educated professional black male."

In Pretoria, the government declined to comment, saying the matter had arisen too late to be dealt with at the Bureau for Information's daily news conference.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, the government ordered Richard Manning, the bureau chief for Newsweek magazine, to leave the country by midnight Thursday. Mr. Manning, 35, said the statement gave no reason for the order.

■ Treason Trial Dropped

A South African treason trial collapsed Monday when the state dropped charges against four defendants who had faced a possible death sentence, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

Sixteen people, including 12 leaders of the main internal anti-apartheid group, the United Democratic Front, and four from the black South African Allied Workers' Union, went on trial in May 1985 in the Natal provincial capital of Pietermaritzburg charged with plotting the state's overthrow.

Charges against the 12 were dropped last December, and the Natal attorney general, Michael Imber, announced Monday that the state was dropping the case altogether.

Those acquitted Monday were Sisa Njikelana, Sam Kikine, Isaac Ngcobo and Thozamile Gqweta.

Meanwhile, United Press International reported from Johannesburg that the authorities bulldozed sections of the demolished Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town and began ordering whites to evict the camp's black refugees from churches and schools in white areas where they have sought shelter.

■ Crocker Is Critical

The South African government has shot itself "in both feet" by placing restrictions on news organizations and detaining anti-apartheid forces, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state, said Sunday, The Washington Post reported from Washington.

"There are more than enough means of security laws and repression existing in South Africa's current laws without all these additional measures, which simply get in the way of any possibility for dialogue and polarize the issue further," Mr. Crocker said.

MANDELA: *Worship, Protest*

(Continued from Page 1)

which has resulted in at least ... known deaths and an estimate... 3,000 detentions of blacks.

It apparently would have be... legal to report on a wedding or ... soccer match.

A lawyer also advised that ... would be within the law for a r... porter to attend a service at t... church where Mrs. Mandela wo... ships, provided the reporter did n... speak to her about unrest or poli... action while in Soweto. If a repor... er wanted to ask her about that, t... journalist would either have to a... company her outside of Soweto ... speak to her later by telephone.

The conversation with Mr... Mandela took place later, as a... vised by the lawyer.

"It was an indescribable week," she said. "We were under total o... cupation. There were armed m... everywhere, like what I imagi... Beirut looks like. There was a lot ... shooting and a lot of tear gas in m... area, but mercifully not as ma... deaths as I feared there would be.

Mrs. Mandela said she expects more action against political activ... ists and thought the government would use new laws likely to com... into force this week to extend d... tention periods from two weeks t... six months without charges.

"I am sure we are heading f... worse times," she said. "Tough a... tion like this is not the solution. ... has failed in the past, which is wh... 10 years after the Soweto uprisi... the government is still passi... more stringent security laws.

"The statute books are alre... bursting, but still they need ... laws. All it does is sow the seed... more strife."

Tanker Struck in Gulf; One Death Is Reported

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — A Ph... ippines-owned tanker carrying ... Saudi Arabian oil was damaged b... an air attack Monday near th... Strait of Hormuz, shipping source... reported. They said the attacker ... appeared to be Iranian.

One crewman was reported k... have been killed in the attack o... the Diego Silang, about 18 mile... (29 kilometers) west of Ras a... Khaimah, and two were said t... have been seriously injured.

AIDS: *Shifts in Patterns Are Said to Make Care Harder*

(Continued from Page 1)

other symptoms due to damage of the brain and central nervous system. In addition, doctors treating AIDS patients say they seem to be dealing with larger numbers of intestinal infections caused by salmonella bacteria as well as pneumonia caused by streptococcal and hemophilus influenza bacteria.

An important reason to follow such changes, Dr. Volberding said, is that improved accuracy in the medical surveillance of AIDS might help to detect both changes in the AIDS virus and so-called co-factors, the as-yet-unidentified drugs, foods and other environmental factors that may act in concert with the AIDS virus to produce the disease.

Dr. Volberding also suggested that monitoring such changes might allow earlier identification of its spread to new populations at risk, and to better assess the global scale of the epidemic.

He said reliable data was needed to design the most scientifically accurate clinical trials of new drugs and vaccines, if any become available.

Close surveillance of changes in the behavior of the AIDS virus, Dr. Volberding said, could improve forecasts of the needs for additional hospital beds and health care to cope with specific problems.

For instance, he said that an increase in the number of AIDS cases causing dementia and otherwise damaging the brain and central nervous system could impose a severe drain on hospitals and other health facilities.

Dr. Volberding noted that while many people infected with the AIDS virus rapidly become very sick and die, a few inexplicably have a spontaneous remission of their infection and survive longer.

He also noted that there was an apparent but unexplained chance that some people could more readily pass on the AIDS virus to uninfected individuals than other people infected with the virus.

In the five years since AIDS was first diagnosed, doctors have noted different patterns of the disease in different countries.

Geographical variables presumably account for the differences in the frequency with which some microbes cause opportunistic infections among AIDS patients. These infections are the wide range of ailments from which AIDS patients suffer once the virus has destroyed their immune system.

Dr. Volberding cited a paper from the Annals of Internal Medicine that showed that pneumonia caused by the pneumocystis carinii microbe is the most common cause of opportunistic infections among AIDS patients in the United States.

In both Africa and Haiti, however, the microbe is only the third most common cause of opportunistic infection. Cryptococcus fungus and the toxoplasma parasite are the most frequent causes.

Dr. Volberding speculated that differences in the susceptibility to AIDS might be related to such factors as the dose of AIDS virus, the way it enters the body, the presence of other sexually transmitted diseases, and the frequency of exposure. Reinoculation may be more important than previously believed, he speculated.

He also suggested that some of the differences in patterns of AIDS might relate to variations in the types of the AIDS virus infecting people in different areas.

He also suggested that the relevant data might vary according to the rigor with which physicians pursue the diagnosis of complications in AIDS cases.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

SAINT-MICHEL lovely building, very large studio, character. Equipped kitchen, bath. F4,600 + charges. Tel: 45 80 67 19 - 45 88 35 57.

7th SUFFREN. Very beautiful modern double living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, balconies surrounding, open view, garage. F18,000. Tel: 45 25 81 52.

SOLFERINO 7TH. Townhouse, 250 sq.m., 5 bedrooms, 5 baths. 4551 0945

FRENCH PROVINCES

LOIRE VALLEY, 17th century manor, 4 bedrooms, 80-acre estate. July F7,500, Sept. F6,000. Telephone: Paris 42 27 21 30.

CANNES MARINA, small studio in high class building. Free July 1-20. Telephone: 45 24 63 93 Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, luxury furnished flats, fully serviced, choice of Mayfair, or adjacent to Kensington Palace. From £300 to £550 per week. 3 months to 2 years. Mountcurzon Management Ltd. 01-491 2626. Tlx: 299185.

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists: Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel: South of Park 352 8111, North of Park 586 9982. Telex: 27846 RESIDE G.

LONDON WESTMINSTER. Spacious luxury 2-bedroom flat. All amenities, available now. £400/week negotiable. Tel: UK 01 828 3370 or 730 9950.

BRENHAM OFFER LUXURY FLATS / houses to let / for sale in London. Tel: 01-431 3191. Telex 8952387 G.

LONDON. FOR BEST PROPERTIES contact: Rufus Raven 01 491 7545.

HOLLAND

Renthouse International
020-448751 (4 lines)
Nederhoven 19-21, Amsterdam

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

USA

LOS ANGELES. 4-bedroom house, 2 baths, garden, 10 mins from beach, available July 20 - Aug. 25. $2,700. Call Los Angeles 213 - 472 4115 or Paris 45 48 23 15.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

SICK OF PARIS HOME SEEKING? Call PANAME HOME SERVICE on 60 12 25 78 or 34 73 98 99.

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

PROGRAMMER/ ANALYST required for a small US Government Agency in suburb, West Paris. Applicants must have US citizenship, have familiarity and practical experience with US designed Hardware (IBM, Honeywell, etc.) and Software (basic, cobol languages, etc.), 4 years experience in data processing. Please reply in writing enclosing c.v. to ABMC, 68 rue du 19 Janvier, 92380 Garches.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MANAGING DIRECTOR

required for large, prestigious resort/residential development near Palma, Mallorca.

Applicants must have proven management skills & extensive experience in planning, budgeting, construction & marketing in large, multi-product real estate projects.
Fluency in Spanish and other European languages will be an advantage. Excellent remuneration and conditions will be offered. Please reply in writing only in the first instance, enclosing C.V. to:

Mr. D.W. Samuel
Sentinel Development
Urbanizadora Calvia S.A.
15-7-C Passeig des Born
Palma, Mallorca, Spain

EMPLOYMENT

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

DIRECTOR OF FRANCHISE Services for major US retail chain, expanding operations throughout Continental Europe & UK. Individual will be strong shirtsleeves retail business manager with minimum 10 years experience, last 5 years in management on the ground with a multinational franchise system. MBA or equivalent. Bilingual French/English, knowledge of German. Over 35% travel. Based in Paris with initial extended tour in London. Excellent growth opportunity for the right individual. Great salary and benefits. Reply in confidence to: Managing Director, Box 4141, 77 Muswell Hill, London N10 3PH, UK.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESSMAN in his fifties is seeking a female traveling companion. The likely candidate must be educated and attractive, like elegant and prestigious places, is easy-going and good sport. Could be based anywhere in Europe. Age is no problem but mature in thinking and outlook. Send short CV and photo(s) to Box 43017, U.L.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH, U.K. References may be required.

GROWING INTERNATIONAL BANK consulting company looking for experienced operational/training consultants. Must speak, French / English or Spanish / English, send resume with picture to: Box 3716, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

POLITICALLY WELL CONNECTED, industry-technology specialist, New Delhi - founded seeks assignments. Post Box 146, New Delhi, India. Phone 91-11-611536.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SEEK MATURE HOUSEKEEPER / babysitter, French-English speaking, part-time. References. Paris 47 20 96 94.

AUTOMOBILES

MERCEDES 500 SEC, June 84, black, light brown leather interior, 1st hand, AMG kit, 310 HP, 13,000 km. Full options. Cost DM165,000, asking DM135,000. Mr Butros Paris 47 23 97 22 office or 47 55 92 90 after 8 pm. Telex: 650786 F.

AUTO RENTALS

RENT IN PARIS
WEEKEND F450 - 8 DAYS F2030
Unlimited mileage. DERGI 45 87 27 04

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR
THE CAR SHIPPING SPECIALISTS

PARIS	(1) 42 25 64 44
CANNES/NICE	(93) 39 43 44
FRANKFURT	(061 07) 80 51
BONN / COLOGNE	(02228) 212921
STUTTGART	(07031) 88081
MUNICH	(089) 93 10 45
BREMERHAVEN	(0471) 43063
NEW YORK	(212) 695 7061
HOUSTON	(713) 931 7605
LOS ANGELES	(213) 568 9288
MONTREAL	(514) 866 6681

AGENTS WORLD WIDE
Leave it to us to bring it to you

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRANSCO
THE LARGEST SHOWROOM AND STOCK IN EUROPE
Keeping a constant stock of more than 300 brand new cars of all European + Japanese makes competively priced. Tax free sales-shipping insurance. Send for multicolor free catalogues. Transco BA, 95 Noordlaan, 2030 Antwerpen, Belgium. Tel 323/542 6240 Tx 35207 Trans

LEGAL SERVICES

DO YOU WANT a second passport? IMC BCM 6567 London WC1N 3XX

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS - USA

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1200	F2390
San Francisco	F1800	F3990
Los Angeles	F1800	F3990
Atlanta	F1700	F3400
Dallas	F1700	F3400
Chicago	F1600	F3200
Miami	F1700	F3400
Boston	F1400	F2800
Montreal	F1550	F3100
Toronto	F1750	F3500

and more destinations
15% discount on 1st class
PARIS tel: (1) 42 21 46 94
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(Lic. 1.75.111)

FOR ONLY $149, FLIGHT PACKAGE for 10 US cities + Montreal. Contact your US travel agent with 20 years experience: ITS, 103 rue La Boetie (60th. Ch Elysees) Paris 8; 4289 1081

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HELIAS YACHTING. Yacht Charters. Academias 28, Athens 10671, Greece.

HOTELS

SWITZERLAND

LUCERNE, GRAND HOTEL EUROPE. **** high class / low cost. Free parking. (041) 30 11 11, tlx 72657 CH

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

A KENSINGTON DEGREE CAN UNLOCK YOUR EARNING POWER
Kensington University offers:
EXECUTIVE MBA
BA • BS • MA • MS • PhD • JD
Registered with California Committee of Bar Examiners
NO CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE
For FREE Brochure:
KENSINGTON UNIVERSITY
3330 N. GLENDALE AV., DEPT. 51
GLENDALE, CA 91206 U.S.A.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
USA & WORLDWIDE
Head office in New York
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA
212-765-7896
212-765-7754
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED
Private Memberships Available

LONDON KENSINGTON
ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST, W8
TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133
All major credit cards accepted.

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street, London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158
All major credit cards accepted

LONDON
BELGRAVIA
Escort Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

ARISTOCATS
London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel. 437 47 41 / 4742
12 noon - midnight

LONDON ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 937 6574.

MADRID
SHADOWS ESCORT SERVICE
Credit cards. 2508019 - 2509603

PARLIAMENT
ESCORT SERVICE
NEW YORK 212-517-8121
CHICAGO 312-642-8482
Major Credit Cards Accepted

MAYFAIR CLUB
ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm
ROTTERDAM (0) 10-4254155
THE HAGUE (0) 70-60 79 96

CAPRICE-NY
ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291.

BASLE
Comte ESCORT Service
Tel: 061/43 14 35

BERNADETTE
AMSTERDAM ESCORT SERVICE
Credit cards accepted (020-327799

ROME CLUB EUROPE ESCORT & Guide Service. Tel: 06/589 2604- 589 1146 (from 4 pm to 10 pm)

GENEVA ESCORT
SERVICE. Tel: 46 11 58

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE. 51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3. Tel: 01 584 6513/7749 (4-12 pm)

ATHENS ESCORT AND GUIDE Service. Tel: 8086194.

LONDON GENIE ESCORT Service. Tel: 370 7151.

LONDON BEST ESCORT SERVICE HEATHROW & CENTRAL LONDON CREDIT CARDS. TEL: 235 2330

LONDON TOWN ESCORT SERVICE
Heathrow, Gatwick 01-7277886

***** MADRID**
Glamour Escort Service. Tel: 259 90 02.

ZURICH
ALEXIS ESCORT. TEL: 01/47 55 82

* AMSTERDAM *
ESCORT SERVICE. 68 11 20

* * ZURICH * *
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 61 74

LONDON
STUDENT/SECRETARY
ESCORT SERVICE 01-734 8771

LONDON FIRST ESCORT SERVICE
London & Heathrow
Credit cards. Tel: 01 245 0080

VIENNA ESCORT - AGENCY
37 52 39

FRANKFURT & SURROUNDINGS Caroline's Escort & Travel Service. English, French, German, Spanish spoken. Tel: (069) 43 57 63.

VIENNA STUDENT ESCORT Service. Contact: 83 63 04. Credit cards accepted.

EURASIAN ESCORT Service London-/Heathrow/Gatwick. Tel: 01 937 4428. Credit cards accepted.

LONDON SAMAR Arabic & European Escort Service. Arabic/French/Italian /English speaking. UK 01 221 8458

DOMINA AMSTERDAM ESCORT Guide Service. Tel: (020) 762842

FRANKFURT & surroundings. Private Collection Escort + Travel Service. Credit card accepted. 069/62-84-32

DUSSELDORF - COLOGNE - BONN-Essen. Pam's escort & travel service. All credit cards. 0211-39 50 66

LONDON TRUDIE ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-373 8849.

MADRID IMPACT escort and guide service. Multilingual. 261 4142

VIENNA YOUNG ESCORT Service. Tel: 87 29 35 (Visa accepted).

NAIROBI - PRINCESS Escort Service. Tel: 720 721 or 722 940

NEW YORK, MIA & RENEE Escort Service. 212-223-0870. Credit cards.

SECURITA LONDON ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-402 3721/229 8435

BRIGITTE FRENCH SPEAKING Escort Service. Tel: London (01)262 6131

'DOMINA' - DUESSELDORF - Bonn - Cologne escort service. 0211/383141.

LONDON ORIENTAL GUIDE Service. Tel: 01-243 1442

ZURICH LORIN ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/69 58 71.

MUNICH - BLONDIES ESCORT Service. Tel: 311 79 00 or 311 11 06.

LONDON MAYFAIR ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-928 0086

LONDON VIVIEN ESCORT Service, Heathrow & Gatwick: 01-386 7671

LONDON WEST ESCORT Service. Heathrow/Gatwick. Tel: 01-751 3326.

GENEVA MARYLIN ESCORT Service. Tel 36 55 72.

ZURICH MARY ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 47 67 64.

FRANKFURT, SUSANNE'S ESCORT Service. Tel: 069/84 48 75 or 84 48 76.

LONDON PARK LANE ESCORT Service, 01-821 0283

LONDON BLONDE ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-584 3803.

BRUSSELS MICHELLE ESCORT and guide service. Tel: 733 07 98

BRUSSELS. CHANTAL ESCORT Service: Tel: 02/520 23 65.

DUESSELDORF-CLARISSA'S Escort Service 0211/374376. Credit cards.

FRANKFURT "TOP TEN" ESCORT Service. 069/59.60.52.

FRANKFURT JENNY ESCORT & travel service. 069/55-72-10. Credit cards.

HIGH SOCIETY ESCORT SERVICE Amsterdam. Tel: (0)20-864989.

ORIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE London 603 2726

AMSTERDAM JEANET ESCORT Service. Tel: (020) 326420 or 340110.

HAMBURG - MADEMOISELLE Escort Service. Tel: 040/45 31 28

AMSTERDAM ROSITA Escort Service. (0) 20-362833.

BRUSSELS. ANN ESCORT Service. Tel: 02-733 88 47. Credit cards accepted.

COPENHAGEN/ Stockholm Miss Scandinavia Escort Service. (45)01-54 17 06

FRANKFURT - PETRA Escort & Travel Service. Tel: 069 / 68 24 05

FRANKFURT POLAND ESCORT Service. Tel: 069/63 41 59.

LONDON SCANDINAVIAN Escort Service. Tel: 01-589 3177

LONDON SWEDISH ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-834 0891.

MADRID. NEW LOOK Escort & Guide service. 250 79 95. Cards.

MUNICH - REMEMBER ESCORT Service. Tel: 91 23 14

MUNICH - SECRET ESCORT & Guide Service. Tel: 0897 44 86 038.

ROMEO & JULIET ESCORT SERVICE London Tel: 01-609 6773.

TWIN SISTERS ESCORT SERVICE. London. Tel: 229 5183.

AMSTERDAM HOTEL ESCORT Service (020-340507.

HAMBURG - ROYAL Escort Service. Tel: 040/5534145.

LONDON MAYFAIR ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-928 0086

LONDON ONLY JAPANESE ESCORT Service. Tel: 01 821 0627.

LONDON ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: 935 5339.

A HOUSE OF TRADITION, AN OUTSTANDING REPUTATION FOR THE VERY HIGHEST STANDARDS.
DOLDER GRAND HOTEL, ZURICH.
Raoul de Gandra, Dir. Kurhausstrasse 65, CH-8032 Zurich.
Telephone: 01/251 62 31. Telex: 816416 grz ch

Among the riches of Beverly Hills, a little gem of a hotel.

The Beverly Pavilion is one of two small, fashionable Beverly Hills hotels that are run in the European style, under the direct supervision of the proprietor himself. And we offer our guests the ultimate Beverly Hills experience: free limo service to glorious Rodeo Drive.

BEVERLY PAVILION
A Maxx Pearl Hotel
9360 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Telex No. 691 366.

Damascus Says Release Of Western Hostages In Lebanon Is 'At Hand'

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The release last ...k of two French television jour...ists who had been held by Mos... militants was the beginning of ... end of captivity for all Western ...tages in Lebanon, according to ...ia.

"The end of the ordeal of the ...ign hostages in Lebanon is at ...d now that two of the French ...tives have been freed," the ...e-controlled Damascus radio ...d in a commentary.

"...ive Americans and seven ...nchmen are among the West... ...ers missing in Lebanon.

The Damascus radio did not say ...t was basing its conclusion on ...arances from the kidnappers ...t the end of the hostages' captiv... was near.

In the commentary, which was ...nitored here, the radio station ... emphasis on a statement by the ...ian foreign minister, Farouk al-...raa, that his country would ...re no effort to achieve the re... ...e of the hostages. Some have ...n missing for more than two ...rs.

Mr. Sharaa made the promise in ...mascus on Saturday when he ...ived the two Frenchmen who ...d been freed in West Beirut the ... before. The two, Philippe Ro... ...t and Georges Hansen, were ...ong four members of a French ...evision crew taken captive ...rch 8. The other two remain in ...tivity.

"...rime Minister Jacques Chirac ... France telephoned President ...fez al-Assad of Syria on Sunday ...thank him, the Syrian govern... ...nt press agency reported. It said ... leaders decided to take steps ...n toward deepening French... ...ian relations.

The Damascus radio referred to ... release Saturday of two Greek ...priots who had been students at ... American University of Beirut ...en they were kidnapped at the ... of April. The students, Stavros ...mnaki and Panayiotis Tirkas, ...e flown to Cyprus by a Leba... ...e Army helicopter.

No group has taken responsibil... for their kidnapping, but re... ...ts in the press here Sunday at... ...uted it to the Islamic Liberation Organization, an underground faction that last fall took responsibility for seizing four Soviet diplomats and killing one of them before freeing the three others.

The group that said it had freed the Frenchmen, the Organization for Revolutionary Justice, cited Syrian and Algerian efforts on behalf of the captives, but it emphasized what it said was a positive shift in France's Middle East policy. It called for more such changes in the interest of obtaining the release of the two other French television crew members it says it is holding.

Another group, Islamic Jihad, has said it is holding an additional four Frenchmen. Gunmen seized still another in the Moslem part of Beirut in May, but no group has claimed responsibility for kidnapping him.

Islamic Jihad has taken responsibility for kidnapping the five Americans still missing. It has asserted that it killed one of them last October, but no body was found.

Two Britons, an Irishman, an Italian businessman and the second secretary of the South Korean Embassy have also been reported missing in West Beirut.

Khaled Abu Seif/Reuters

Dynamite Blast Kills 8 in Egypt

Egyptians examine the scattered pieces of a truck carrying dynamite that blew up in Tebein, near Cairo, on Monday. The explosion killed eight persons, wounded 15 and damaged houses.

Soviet Opens War on 'Unearned Income'

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has declared an all-out war against "unearned income," but it is having trouble defining the enemy.

In its simplest, most direct sense, unearned income in the Soviet Union means illegal income, whether from bribery, speculation, extortion, misuse of state equipment for private gain or other unauthorized economic activity.

These crimes are the target of a new decree taking effect July 1.

But unearned income also has other meanings, vague and ill-defined, which have come to signify forms of private enterprise — "individual work," ranging from home, vehicle and appliance repairs and interior decorating to giving people rides for money.

A recent article in Sovetskaya Industriya estimated that up to 20 million people in the Soviet Union were engaged in "individual work" — in other words, receiving unearned income.

This is the gray area of Soviet law and economics that many had hoped the new leadership under Mikhail S. Gorbachev would elucidate, define, and in some cases, perhaps, legalize.

Before the 27th congress of the Soviet Communist Party convened in February, articles appeared in the press advocating limited private enterprise — for instance, allowing car owners to charge for rides or permitting artisans to repair shoes or decorate apartments.

Given Communist ideology, such trespassing into the realm of private profit is complicated. But, as many experts have pointed out, legalization of such activities would simply be the acceptance of reality.

It would also allow the government to profit through taxes and to regulate against excesses.

But instead of new laws broadening the scope of private enterprise, the first statutes are designed to control and penalize "private" incomes.

"They are starting with the controls," said a Western expert on the Soviet economy. "What follows is not clear."

Or, as a Soviet citizen put it, "First, they tell us what is forbidden before they tell us what is to be allowed."

In an interview in the government newspaper Izvestia, the country's chief prosecutor, Alexander M. Rekunkov, stressed that a law on private enterprise was in the process of being developed. "The point," he said, referring to individual private work, "is not to forbid but, on the contrary, to develop it."

Despite these promises, there is confusion over the timing and meaning of the new decree against unearned income and an accompanying campaign in the press.

The principal target of the new decree, put out last month by the Communist Party and adopted last week by the Supreme Soviet, is criminal activity, particularly anything involving misuse of government property or official position.

A driver of a government car who uses it for personal gain is liable to criminal sanctions — two years in prison or fines ranging from the equivalent of $390 to $1,300.

Government officials with fancy dachas — country cottages that are among the most conspicuous manifestations of wealth in this country — may be asked to show how they paid for them. This has already prompted some people in the last few weeks to turn over their dachas to the government, according to reports circulating here.

The decree also provides for new charges of criminal mismanagement of government property, charges that could apply to misuse or neglect of equipment.

Bribe-takers and extortionists, particularly in high government and party offices, are put on notice: the higher the rank and the greater the sum of the bribe, the stiffer the penalty.

The new toughness was apparent recently when the Kremlin formally annulled honors commemorating the late Sharaf R. Rashidov, leader of the Uzbek Republic who was a close friend of Leonid I. Brezhnev. Mr. Rashidov was accused of inflicting "tangible moral and material damage" on his republic.

For average citizens, there are new regulations aimed at tracking and controlling excess income, often synonymous here with "unearned," considering that the average monthly salary is equal to $247 a month.

As of July 1, if a Soviet citizen buys something worth more than the equivalent of $13,000, he must show where the money came from. Purchases of more than $6,500 cannot be made in cash, only through transfers from savings accounts.

In addition, a new tax is being proposed for income earned outside a person's main job. So far, however, many of these new regulations are still unclear. As Izvestia pointed out, the control mechanism is being "perfected."

In the past weeks, newspapers, experts and citizens have been debating the key question: When is income "earned" and when is it "unearned?"

Mr. Rekunkov, the prosecutor, tried to define the difference: When a person with a private plot of land grows cucumbers and sells them for profit at the market, he said, that is earned income.

But if the person who sells cucumbers for profit does not have another job — or has one only "for appearance's sake" — then the income from the cucumbers is "inadmissible."

Adviser to Walesa Queried Over Ties To U.S. Diplomat

The Associated Press

WARSAW — A Catholic priest who is a close adviser to Lech Walesa was questioned by the police Monday about his ties to a U.S. diplomat in Warsaw who has been accused publicly of spying, the priest said.

The Reverend Henryk Jankowski said he was asked repeatedly about the diplomat, Stephen D. Mull, a second secretary at the U.S. Embassy, and where had he met him.

"I repeated several times that I treat Mull as my good friend and as a great, nice man," Mr. Jankowski said by telephone from St. Brygida's church in Gdansk. He accused the Communist authorities of harassment by summoning him "for a stupid talk."

Reports Friday by the press agency PAP and state television alleged that Mr. Mull was engaged in intelligence work. The television network also broadcast police photographs taken of Mr. Mull with Father Jankowski and with Bronislaw Geremek, an adviser of Mr. Walesa.

Israel May Retire Chief Of Security in Scandal

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli leaders are considering early retirement for Avraham Shalom, head of the internal security service, to avoid an embarrassing inquiry into allegations that he ordered the killing of two Arab guerrillas captured in 1984, political sources said Monday.

The proposal was raised Sunday night when the new attorney general, Yosef Harish, told Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other cabinet members that an investigation seemed inevitable.

Mr. Peres agreed with Mr. Harish, but other ministers suggested that retirement for Mr. Shalom could avert an inquiry certain to damage Shin Beth, the security service. Mr. Harish is expected to announce Tuesday how the case will be investigated.

Mr. Shalom's deputies have alleged that he ordered his agents to beat to death two Arabs captured after a bus hijacking, then initiated a cover-up.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, prime minister at the time of the hijacking, arrived in France on Monday, saying he would curtail his three-day visit by a day because of the scandal.

Asked whether his objection to an inquiry was motivated by fears he might be implicated, Mr. Shamir said: "This is untrue. This is defamation."

The sources said one proposal raised at the meeting was for a commission that would recommend ways to avoid future killings of captured guerrillas but would not investigate the 1984 incident.

Mr. Harish, a former judge, has pledged that there will be no whitewash in the case.

Israeli Nurses Go on Strike

Reuters

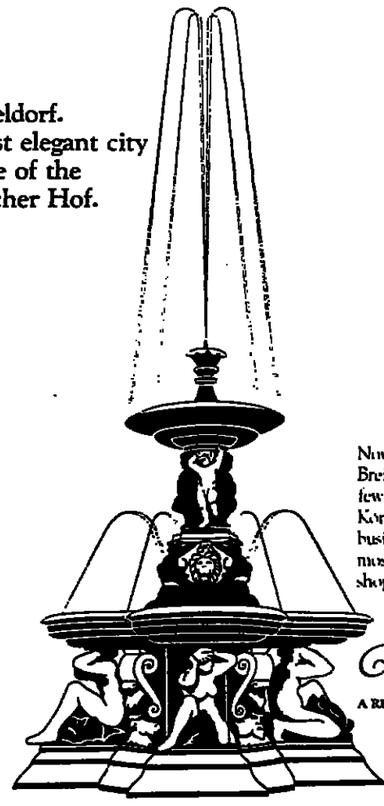
TEL AVIV — Israeli hospitals sent up to half of their patients home Monday as 11,000 nurses began an indefinite strike for higher pay and a recognition of their new union, which broke away from the Nurses Union, health officials said.

...ouf Visits North Korea

United Press International

TOKYO — President Abdou ...ouf of Senegal was welcomed in ...rth Korea by more than 100,000 ...ple Sunday, the Korean Central ...ws Agency said Monday.

Düsseldorf.
Germany's most elegant city and home of the Breidenbacher Hof.



Now a Regent, the Hotel Breidenbacher Hof is just a few steps from the tree-lined Königsallee, the banking and business centre, and the city's most fashionable and elegant shopping.

Breidenbacher Hof
DÜSSELDORF
A REGENT INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

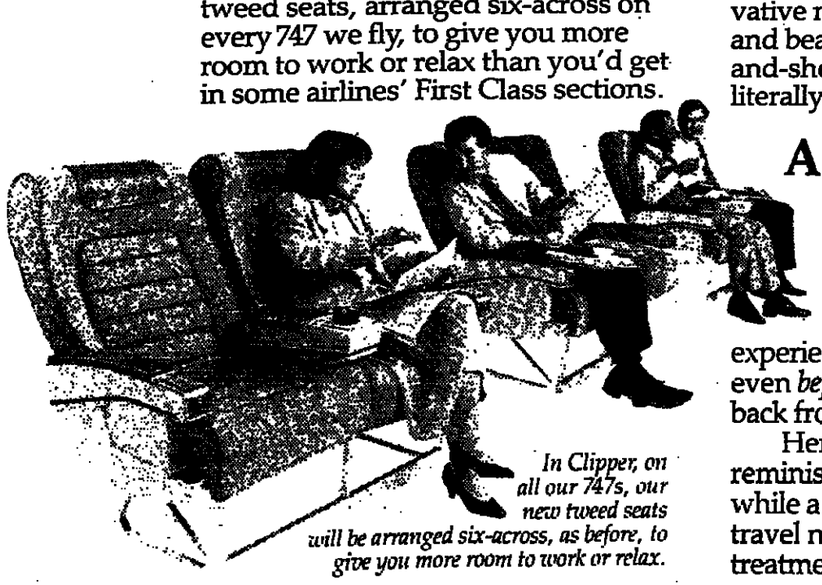
AUCKLAND BANGKOK BEVERLY HILLS CHICAGO DÜSSELDORF FIJI HONG KONG KUALA LUMPUR LONDON MELBOURNE NEW YORK SYDNEY
DÜSSELDORF 0211-8601, TELEX 8582630; FRANKFURT 069-23-0448; LONDON 01-245-6161.
...a member of "The Leading Hotels of the World" ...ean Hotels

A RICHER EXPERIENCE.

Pan Am is doing many things, in the air and on the ground, to make sure our First and Clipper® Class passengers get the treatment they so richly deserve.

MORE COMFORT THAN EVER IN CLIPPER CLASS.

Our Clipper Class service will be renewed and made better in virtually every way. With new fabrics, carpeting and curtains everywhere you look. And with handsome new tweed seats, arranged six-across on every 747 we fly, to give you more room to work or relax than you'd get in some airlines' First Class sections.



In Clipper, on all our 747s, our new tweed seats will be arranged six-across, as before, to give you more room to work or relax.

MORE LUXURY THAN EVER IN FIRST CLASS.

Over the next few months, we'll be completely renewing and redesigning the First Class sections on all our 747s, starting with our transatlantic and domestic USA fleets, and following soon after with our planes on the South America, Asia and Africa routes.

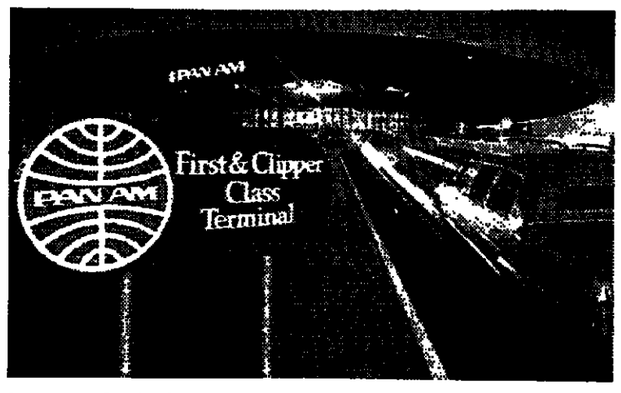
We'll have bright new interiors, innovative new cuisine, and beautiful new leather-and-sheepskin Sleeperette® Seats so soft, they literally mold themselves to your body.

Our new First Class Sleeperette Seat will cradle you in buttery-soft glove leather and plush sheepskin.

A PRIVATE TERMINAL JUST FOR YOU IN NEW YORK.

Our new First and Clipper Class Terminal at JFK Airport will let you experience new heights of luxury and comfort even *before* you leave the ground on your trip back from New York.

Here you can relax in an atmosphere more reminiscent of a fine hotel than an airport, while a friendly helpful staff attends to all your travel needs. So fly with us soon and get the treatment you so richly deserve.



You won't be checking in at our new terminal; we'll do it for you.

For reservations and information call your Travel Agent or Pan Am.

Pan Am. You Can't Beat The Experience.®

Pan Am's All-New First Class & Clipper Class.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Stability for Spain

Spanish voters, as expected, have given Prime Minister Felipe González and his Socialist Party a second four-year term in office. The vote strengthens Mr. González's prestige as one of Western Europe's major statesmen. It consolidates and enhances Spain's recently gained role as a full member of the Western alliance — of NATO and the European Community.

Only three months ago, on March 12, Mr. González had to stake his political survival on a referendum in which he asked voters to endorse continued membership in NATO after he himself, in a spectacular reversal, had given up earlier opposition to the alliance. That time the result was uncertain until the last day of the campaign. This time the outcome was a foregone conclusion.

Mr. González campaigned on a platform of continuity. The Socialists argued that the country must continue their past policies of relying on long-range economic growth to create jobs and promote social justice and equality. There were no rash promises. Socialist voters accepted the argument, even though unemployment has risen under Socialist rule.

The Socialists won some 45 percent of the vote, roughly the same as in 1984. The conservative Popular Coalition of Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a prime minister under the late General Franco, was unable to poll more than 25 percent — the ceiling at which the right-wing vote appears to be stagnating. The Democratic and Social Center of former Prime Minister Mario Suárez emerged as a small but important third party, far behind the Socialists and conservatives. A worrying aspect of the election was that Herri Batasuna, the political arm of ETA, the Basque terrorist organization, was able to increase sharply its share of the vote.

The voting took place in a climate of workaday normalcy. The fact deserves to be underlined. It is, after all, only 10 years since political pluralism was restored after a lapse of two generations, and only five years since right-wing officers took over the Cortes in an unsuccessful coup. Spain is a functioning democracy, its political stability no longer in question.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Uphill in the Andes

The bloody insurrections at three Peruvian prisons are a new stage in a corrosive internal war that has been going on for six years. These revolts were timed to coincide with the Socialist International congress in Lima, and perhaps the prisoners had calculated that the presence of eminent foreign visitors would constrain President Alan García in his response. If that was their assumption, it has turned out dramatically badly. The army has put down the insurgency with great loss of life.

In the president's behalf, it has to be said that these were no ordinary prison riots. Some prisoners had automatic rifles and submachine guns. It was not an attempt to escape but an attack on the García government and its authority. In a gruesome sequel, a guerrilla was killed when her mortar blew up as she aimed it at the hall where the Socialist International was meeting.

These events appear to have been organized by Sendero Luminoso, the strangest political movement in the Western Hemisphere. Although it is usually described as Maoist, there is more to it than that. It has a racial component; although the movement includes some intellectuals and students, it is a rebellion on behalf of the Indian peasants against the white middle class that runs the country. It is also a rebellion against deepening poverty. It began in the poorest regions of the Andean highlands and only later reached the coastal cities — assisted, possibly, by Peru's spreading poverty.

The economy has been declining for more than a decade. One reason is the long depression in the world copper market. Another, more important, has been a series of mistakes first by the military government and then by its civilian and democratic successor. Mr. García, elected a year ago, pledged to bring both growth and greater equity to the economy, and for a time he was making progress. But lately there seems to have been a loss of momentum.

As a democracy under great duress, Peru deserves its friends' respect and concern. It would be comforting to think that foreign aid could resolve this unhappy country's troubles, and that foreign advice and support could change its history. But first there are fundamental changes — all terribly difficult — that only Peruvians can undertake.

The country remains excessively dependent on one export, copper, and is finding it hard to move to other products. More important, the distances between ethnic groups, between rich and poor and between highlands and the coast remain dangerously wide. That is where change will have to begin before foreign help can make more than a marginal difference.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Jorge Luis Borges

Since the death of Jorge Luis Borges on June 14, his many admirers have been bemoaning the fact that the celebrated Argentine fantasist and literary gamester never received the Nobel Prize for Literature. Mr. Borges seems not to have cared. And it would have been incongruous if such a writer, whose work inquired into the paradoxes of time and memory, the riddles of consciousness, had attached importance to what any single authority saw in his work. "Fame," observes the narrator in one of his greatest short stories, "is a form of incomprehension, perhaps the worst."

Mr. Borges' literary and linguistic playfulness — riddles, translations of imaginary essays citing imaginary sources, encyclopedias of nonexistent planets — suggests lightness, but the lightness masked philosophic weight. He influenced a raft of writers, from Italo Calvino to Gabriel García Márquez, and also opened, with his jokes, passages through which metaphysical questions can be glimpsed.

"The Library of Babel," part parable, part science fiction, posits a universe that is a library — an endless one of identical rows of shelves, room upon room of identical rows of books, nearly all of which, when opened, are utter gibberish. In "perhaps the main event of history," an inhabitant of this universe discovers its principle: "The Universe, which others call the Library," contains one copy of every possible combination of the letters of the alphabet. It logically follows that most of the books will be nonsense; also that somewhere in the Library can be found every work of literature in every language, every true and untrue statement ever made, the history of every inhabitant's life, and the catalog revealing every book's location and the ultimate order of the place. Unfortunately, the numerical odds are against anyone finding it, or indeed any coherent text.

In the apparent lunacy of this vision lies a novel and provocative sense of our own mental worlds and the search for meaning. The world's library, or universe, gained much from Jorge Luis Borges. He opened doors to rooms of thought and magic that cannot be reached by the more familiar and straightforward uses of words.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

Other Comment

Not the Whites Who Say No

If South Africa's Western partners are no longer able to gear their policy on South Africa to the willingness of Pretoria's rulers to achieve reform, what is left for them to put forward as justification for taking a moderate line? Economic boycotts will never make a constructive contribution to the development of a democratic and free society. However, if the moderates in South Africa — white and black alike — are no longer to have a say in shaping the new order, there is every reason to wonder whether it would not be better to break off all relations and, even now, put out feelers to those who will hold power in the future. This definitely will not be the whites who always say no. It is about time to give President Botha's government an unmistakable sign that the West is well on the way to making such a move.

— *Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).*

[Apartheid is] morally unsustainable, not only because it discriminates against men on the basis of the color of their skin but also and above all because it ignores the dignity of the human person and damages the fraternity among men. [The solution is] the recourse to reason, to the method of negotiation between the opposed parties.

— *L'Osservatore Romano (Vatican City).*

America's Elected Monarch

The important point about President Reagan is that he is actually America's first figurehead president. Virtually all his triumphs, all his political successes, have been ceremonial. He is not in Washington to govern the country but to make people feel united and good about being American. Whatever might be thought in Europe, it is a job he does superlatively well.

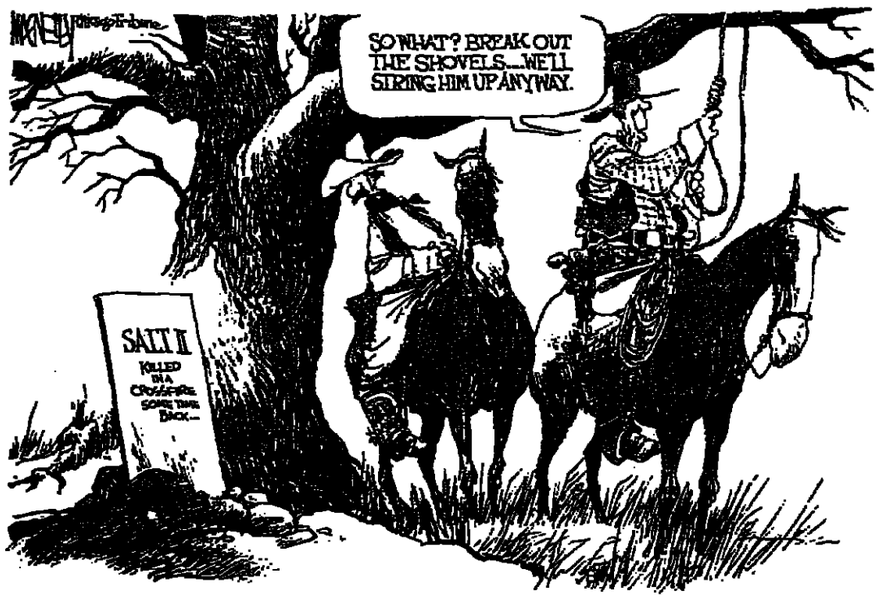
Washington is full of people who will tell you privately that Mr. Reagan is a fool. Few choose to say it in public. The president's role is now remarkably similar to that of our queen. He is the symbolic embodiment of America's sense of itself: amiable, slow to anger, decent, not remotely intellectual.

The real function of the raid against Libya was not military but ceremonial. It was an event which had no purpose except to unite the country and to spread a general air of well-being and contentment.

— *Simon Hoggart in The Observer (London).*

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen
LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*
PHILIP FOISIE, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR, and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* • ROBERT B. WHITCOMB, *Financial Editor* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages*
RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publishers* • STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, *Operations Director* • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Circulation Director* • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, *Advertising Sales Director*
International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS56928
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautenbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx: 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 753-3890. Telex: 427175
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1986, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION



Logic Loses to Ideol... In Reagan's Arms Po...

By Paul C. Warnke

The writer is a former director (1977-1978) of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to abandon controls on nuclear arms opens the floodgates for Soviet warheads and cripples America's ability to measure the increased nuclear threat. Ironically, it is squarely at odds with Mr. Reagan's own strategic objectives.

Unless intended as a bargaining ploy — a possibility that may explain the more conciliatory tone of the president's speech at Glassboro, New Jersey, last Thursday — the decision is a sweeping one that cancels the limits of both the SALT-2 treaty and the 1972 SALT-1 agreement on offensive weapons. Subsequent statements of advisers who have long urged the president to take this action, such as Secretary ... Caspar Weinberger, ... the 1972 anti-ballistic ... is their next target.

Officials have sought ... the prospect that this ... create a major increase in ... threat. But it is obvious that ... the face of the administration's asserted goals of reducing ... clear weapons and pursuing ... tegic Defense Initiative. The ... istration has repeatedly ... desire for deep cuts in the ... bilizing of nuclear weapons ... land-based, multiple warhead ... continental ballistic missiles.

Even the highly optimistic ... the SDI depend, for any ... success, on major cuts in ... tegic warheads. SDI officials ... been candid in expressing ... about dealing with the ... 10,000 Soviet ballistic missile ... heads. Their plans have been ... cated on a reduced Soviet force.

The president's decision ... dooms his dream of a defense ... ed world. Both the realistic ... offensive nuclear warheads ... and the more ephemeral ... of this facilitating an ... fense are dashed by his decision.

One source of such increase ... tually immediate. The Soviet ... is up against the SALT limit ... all nuclear delivery vehicles ... more important, in the ... on both multiple warhead ... missiles and heavy missiles.

The Soviets have dismantled ... destroyed more than 1,200 ... and launchers as more advanced ... tegic systems have been ... With the ceilings lifted, ... and SS-25 missiles can be ... additions, rather than ...

Washington's refusal ... tions on strategic defense, ... indications that it will pursue ... this means repudiation of the ... treaty, provides a powerful ... for the Soviet Union to ... offensive warheads. As Secretary ... ger said in his pre-summit ... President Reagan in Nov... likelihood of a Soviet ... fense would require an ... U.S. offensive forces and ... to penetrate the Soviet defenses ... is no reason to feel that the ... Union will be more inclined ... U.S. defensive measures.

The Soviet Union has ... for major increases in ... heads. Under the SALT ... each SS-18 can have no more ... warheads — although each ... could readily accommodate ... twice that number.

Another source of more ... warheads would be conversion ... intermediate-range SS-20 ... tercontinental-range SS-16. ... bars production of the SS-1 ... third stage of the SS-20. Add ... third stage would produce ... missile with three warheads ... could strike America as well ... NATO and Asian allies.

Apologists for the administration ... argue that the Soviet Union ... has all the warheads it needs ... sity, however, is rarely the ... force in decisions on strategic ... ous. My experience in dealing ... Soviet officials suggests that ... respond aggressively to what ... gard as an aggressive act. If the ... ed States breaches SALT limits ... will feel compelled to do so.

At Glassboro, Mr. Reagan ... to imply that his anti-SALT ... had produced new and better ... proposals. What Moscow has ... tabled in Geneva, however, ... logical development of ideas ... back to the January speech of ... al Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. ... any case, the question is not ... the bargaining climate has been ... proved, but whether the administration ... tion is ready to bargain.

It should be noted that seven ... ago, in supporting ratification ... SALT-2 treaty, the U.S. Joint ... testified that its restrictions ... more heavily on Soviet forces ... those of the United States. ... even more true today.

In contrast, there are no ... or military reasons for the Soviet ... dismantle ICBMs. The SS-24 ... 25 are mobile missiles, so the ... Union does not need to use ... silos or to build new ones. ... that it is far better placed ... United States to make significant ... creases in its nuclear arsenal ... firmed in studies by the CIA ... Defense Intelligence Agency.

The decision to scrap ... ideological rather than logical ... should be reconsidered and ... One can hope that the G... speech is the start of that process.

Los Angeles Times.

The President Is Right to Prefer Real Arms Control

By Kenneth L. Adelman

The writer is director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — The Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate agreed unanimously in 1979 that SALT-2 was not in America's "national security interest." The treaty was never ratified. It never had the force of the law. It never subsequently gained the support needed for ratification. The chief prediction of its critics — that it would permit a vast modernization and expansion of Soviet strategic forces — has come true, in spades. On top of all this, the Soviet Union is violating the central provisions of the agreement.

What could be more clear-cut? Why do the critics of the Reagan administration say that the United States should continue to abide unilaterally by SALT-2?

First, Soviet violations are alleged to be "peripheral."

Mr. Reagan's critics would like to have it both ways. When SALT-2 was up for ratification in 1979, supporters commonly cited three provisions as its main advantages: numerical limits (on warheads-per-launcher and overall launchers); the prohibition on a second new type of land-based intercontinental missile; restraints on encoding test data. The Soviets are completely contravening the provisions on new missiles and encoding and have exceeded the limit on missile launchers. Provisions hailed as central when SALT-2 was being sold cannot be called "peripheral" now that the Soviets are violating them.

Second, Soviet violations are said to be "ambiguous" or unimportant.

The new, SALT-violating SS-25 missile is in no sense marginal. It is one of two powerful new land-based strategic missiles that the Soviets are adding to their arsenal. In short, a major portion of the current Soviet buildup of land-based missiles is occurring in contravention of SALT-2.

The violation is clear since the throw-weight, or payload, of the SS-25 missile is not, as some critics continue to claim, "slightly" greater than its alleged predecessor, the SS-13, but roughly twice that — clearly beyond the 5-percent increase permitted by the treaty. In addition, the Soviets' scrambling of their test signals is seriously impeding verification.

Third, it is sometimes claimed that the Soviets have dismantled 1,000 or more systems to comply with SALT.

This is contradicted by the Soviet claim to have dismantled only 540 weapons under SALT.

More important, what the critics' figures really demonstrate are not the quantitative limits on the Soviet arsenal but the vast qualitative growth of the Soviet arsenal under the treaty.

Fourth, critics claim that without SALT-2 the Soviets will vastly increase the number of their warheads and accelerate their arms buildup.

The basic notion that SALT is significantly constraining the Soviet buildup now, or would do so in the future, is an illusion. It presumes future compliance with critical provisions, when we already have seen clear and major violations of key parts of the treaty.

Even while adhering to terms of SALT-2, the Soviets have nearly doubled their strategic warheads, from 5,000 to 9,200. Under SALT-2 the number could rise further to 12,000 by 1990. With or without SALT-2, we envision a 5- to 7-percent growth in Soviet strategic investment every year as far ahead as we can see. With or without SALT, we envision an all-new Soviet land-based missile force in the next decade. If this is constraint, it is hard to envision a lack of constraint. With their defense spending running at 15 to 17 percent of GNP, the Soviets already have their accelerator near or on the floor.

Fifth, it is argued that Mr. Reagan's decision is bad for America's alliances.

Despite extensive consultations with the allies, there have been some allied disagreement and some adverse effects on allied public opinion. We naturally regret this. As the reasoning for the president's decision and the facts become better known, we hope this will change. We hope our allies' concern will be alleviated.

But short-term popularity cannot be the criterion by which we judge the wisdom of policy. The overriding concern must remain long-term strategic safety and genuine arms control. Continued adherence to an ineffective and unratified treaty that our adversary is seriously violating is not cost- or risk-free. As Mr. Reagan has said, what is needed are real reductions. Only this will ultimately provide a solid basis for mutual restraint.

Sixth, it is alleged that the administration wants an "all-out arms race."

This is simply false. Anyone who reads Mr. Reagan's decision against SALT-2 and listens to what he is saying will see that he has provided a clear new formula for restraint that will be more effective than SALT.

He pledged, for example, that the United States will not increase launchers of ballistic missile warheads above Soviet levels. This is a serious pledge, one that creates real costs for a Soviet buildup and provides real rewards for Soviet reductions and restraint — just as genuine arms control should do. It is verifiable and do-able. In contrast, continued unilateral observance of SALT-2 in the absence of Soviet compliance would merely reinforce the dangerous idea that Soviet violations can easily be tolerated. It would also likely encourage further violations and convince the Soviets to continue their drive for military superiority.

As Mr. Reagan has repeatedly made clear, what we want above all are serious negotiations in Geneva leading to agreements with which the Soviets will comply — to equitable and verifiable reductions in American and Soviet nuclear arsenals.

The New York Times.

Suddenly, the Greening of the Development Banks

By Edward C. Wolf

WASHINGTON — Environmental conscience has entered the arena of international lending. And it has received its strongest support from an unlikely corner — the U.S. government. Almost overnight, the United States has begun to press the multilateral development banks for lending policies that protect the environment in recipient Third World countries.

The World Bank and the smaller regional banks of Africa, Asia and Latin America pour more than $20 billion each year into development projects in the Third World. Including additional loans from national governments and private banks, the multilateral banks stimulate investment of perhaps $65 billion each year, by far the world's largest source of development aid.

Many bank-assisted projects are undertaken on a massive scale and have inescapable environmental consequences. A $1.6-billion road-building and settlement program in the Brazilian Amazon introduced hundreds of thousands of people into rain forests, causing widespread deforestation. India's $5.9-billion Sardar-Sarovar Reservoir, the first phase of a huge irrigation and power project in the Narmada River Basin that will ultimately include 30 major dams, will flood 235 villages and displace 100,000 people. Environmental degradation, not economic growth, often results from these mega-projects.

"It is time for the development banks to recognize that protecting a nation's environmental resources is essential for any development project to succeed," said Senator Robert Kasten, the Republican chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, which oversees U.S. participation in the banks. "If the resource base collapses, so, too, will the economy."

In 1984 the Reagan administration and Congress agreed on 19 environmental guidelines for U.S. participation in the multinational banks. Last December Mr. Kasten's subcommittee was instrumental in passing legislation that instructed the banks' U.S. executive directors (who vote on all loan requests) to promote environmental reforms when considering new loans to Third World borrowers. The U.S. Treasury Department and the State Department, agencies not known for their environmental activism, are now implementing this new policy and encouraging other donor countries to take similar steps.

On May 1, 1986, witnesses from eight donor and borrower countries told the U.S. Congress of their support for the U.S. initiatives. Several noted progress, such as the World Bank's decision to suspend $250 million in loans to Brazil after reports of widespread deforestation and outbreaks of malaria in the Amazon land settlement program. Others argued both for even stronger oversight and for fundamental changes in the design of bank-sponsored projects.

Rethinking development priorities has gone furthest in Africa, where environmental deterioration is arguably more severe than on any other continent, and where the economic effects have been most devastating. But financial crises in Third World countries threaten to slow this momentum toward environmental reform.

The new World Bank president, Barber Conable, is in a position to put ecological guidelines on a par with financial criteria in the lending policies of the largest development bank. He faces the dilemma of balancing necessary short-term economic adjustments with the long-term commitment to environmental quality that is essential to sustained economic improvement. At this turning point for the World Bank and other multilateral lenders, support from the United States and other donor countries can tip the scales in favor of a strong environmental policy.

The writer is a senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute in Washington and a co-author of "State of the World 1986." This comment was distributed by Worldwatch Features.

ASEAN Is an Unfinished Vehicle at a Crossroads

By Jusuf Wanandi

JAKARTA — When ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was formed in 1967, the newly established Indonesian government under President Suharto considered it as a means of regaining the confidence of neighbors. That trust had been severely damaged by the previous Indonesian administration under President Sukarno, which launched an armed confrontation in a successful effort to break up the Malaysian federation.

Mr. Suharto also wanted to promote regional economic development, since mismanagement by the Sukarno regime had made the country fall behind others in the region.

Under the Suharto government, Indonesia has developed close relations with its ASEAN partners — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Non-Communist Southeast Asia has remained stable, enabling Indonesia, by far the largest ASEAN member, with an estimated population of 170 million, to achieve an average annual growth rate in per capita GNP of about 5 percent for much of the last 20 years.

Ten years ago concerns were expressed about the attractiveness of the Vietnamese development model for ASEAN countries. Today the states of Indochina are suffering from prolonged economic stagnation, and Vietnam now shows great eagerness to learn from ASEAN.

But the key question is not whether ASEAN, in its 20th year, has fulfilled the aspirations of its founders: It is whether ASEAN cooperation in various fields has reached a level that is sustainable for the next 20 years.

This is something ASEAN foreign ministers should be considering carefully at their annual conference, currently being held in Manila.

Perhaps ASEAN's most important achievement is the growth of a sense of solidarity. This plays an important role in ASEAN's political collaboration, especially in dealing with the conflict over Cambodia, although an inability to show concrete results in resolving that issue has put the group under growing pressure from within.

ASEAN members have engaged in practical cooperation in a number of fields, including telecommunications and energy. But in the economic arena, competition for markets among ASEAN countries, both in primary commodities and in light manufacturing, has become more fierce.

Defense cooperation is undertaken outside the association and will remain limited in scope.

So ASEAN has a mixed record, and the summit meeting of its heads of government, scheduled for July 1987 in Manila, needs to give fresh impetus to regional cooperation.

In Jakarta, questions are being raised over whether Indonesia should continue to regard ASEAN as a cornerstone of its foreign policy, or simply as one of the many multilateral bodies in which Indonesia actively participates, such as the nonaligned movement and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Some observers maintain that the time has come to elevate ASEAN's role in regional economic management to cope with growing competition between members. In the production and sale of commodities, for example, there will be greater competition between Malaysia and Indonesia in palm oil, rubber and cocoa. While Indonesia is expanding cultivation and has a competitive edge over Malaysia because of much lower labor costs, it faces mounting competition from Malaysia in exporting liquefied natural gas.

If ASEAN were to pool resources in industrial development, the region would become much more attractive for foreign investment.

From its inception, ASEAN has opted for minimal bureaucracy, so as not to repeat the experiences of the European Community. However, it is recognized now that its organization is inadequate. Long-term planning and imagination, and a readiness for institutional change, are not evident.

A high-level ASEAN task force has proposed strengthening its institutions, starting from the top, with establishment of a council of ministers that would include those with economic responsibilities. It has been suggested that heads of state and government should participate more frequently in ASEAN affairs, to raise the level of members' commitment.

Renewed commitment to ASEAN should filter through to the bureaucracies of member countries. It should be taken into account in the formulation and implementation of national foreign policy, and economic and industrial development plans.

Economic cooperation between ASEAN partners should not be inward-looking but should focus more on the Asia-Pacific region, including North America, and on Europe and the developing world. ASEAN should work to build up a forum for economic consultation between nations in and around the Pacific basin.

ASEAN should also develop its political cooperation, which has so far been ad hoc, on a more organized basis. This will be necessary if the group is serious about creating a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia that would include a nuclear weapons-free zone.

It is to be hoped that the association's leaders will be farsighted enough to take the steps to strengthen the association. ASEAN is at a crossroads, and it must decide soon in which direction it wants to go.

The writer is executive director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS A...

1911: Bursts of Cheers

LONDON — The first formal appearance of the King and Queen since the coronation came [on June 23]. They rode in a splendid State coach, open to the sky and drawn by eight cream-colored horses. The King wore his field-marshal's uniform. The Queen was attired in a beautiful white dress and wore the Order of the Garter. When the carriage swept into view through the gates of Buckingham Palace there was a mighty burst of cheers and a whirlwind of handclapping. Up went the King's right hand to his hat, the forefinger about midway of the eyebrow, and the cheers broke out afresh. The Queen bowed. Most of the church bells of London boomed and clanged during the passage through the city, but the King did not hear them. No bells could be heard above the burst of human voices that greeted him.

1936: Democrats G...

PHILADELPHIA — Senato... W. Barkley of Kentucky ... Democratic National ... into wild enthusiasm ... his keynote address ... New Deal as having ... ishing" economic recov... three years. The highlight ... was the speech of Postmaster ... James A. Farley, chairman ... National Democratic Com... who accepted the Republican ... lenge to base the Presidential ... paign on the record of the New ... He called the election vital ... future of the United States ... leged that financial interests ... itating for a return to the old ... of "everything for them and ... for the plain people." The conv... will automatically renominate ... dent Franklin D. Roosevelt and ... President John N. Garner.

OPINION

The Real Question Now Is Whether Reagan Is Serious

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Why did President Reagan overthrow SALT-2? ree possible reasons.

Strategic: So as to save, at the end of is year, a few obsolete Poseidon subrines that would otherwise have to be t up to keep the United States within SALT limits. This theory is implanle. The payoff is too small.

Psychological: To puncture the mysue of arms control. Here the payoff is . Hence we have a plausible motive. d a suspect: the powerful faction thin the administration led by Rich-

Much to argue about, but the outlines of a grand compromise are in sight.

d Perle. It believes that arms control is aper umbrella under which those who not face the exigencies of the nuclear e huddle for false comfort.

The point of renouncing SALT-2 is is to break the arms control spell. To : As of this week and for the first e in 14 years, we are living without ns control. Are you less safe today n you were four weeks or four years ? The point is to refute the conven-nal wisdom that arms control is indisnsable to safety and national security. It is a profound objective, and a bad e. There is something to the argument t overselling arms control as an Eastst panacea can lead to moral and ellectual demobilization in the West. t that is an argument against oversell-, not against arms control.

It is true that arms control can only ulate, not abolish, the nuclear balce of terror. But its opponents are nply wrong to believe that we will be er without it. The ultimate safety in nuclear age lies in the stability of errence. While SALT treaties have reduced the level of arms, they pro-e predictability and limits, no small redients for managing deterrence.

Democracies cannot win arms races. ven the choice, electorates choose tter over guns. The reason America is behind in land-based missiles, conitional forces, tanks and almost every egory of weapon is not any treaty but constraint of the democratic process. mocracies are inherently incapable of taining a war footing in peacetime. ms control is a way to harness that apacity and make it bilateral.

Tactical: The president is trying to rtray the SALT-2 decision as a chalge to the Soviets not to arm but to ley. He is showing the Soviets that unlike his predecessors, is politically ng enough and ideologically comited enough to walk away from arms trol if necessary. Presumably such a nonstration will move the Soviets to be forthcoming at the bargaining table.

If so, this is the latest addition to a tall stack of bargaining chips that Mr. Reagan is hoarding. He had the MX and his Strategic Defense Initiative. Now he has overthrown SALT-2. If his tactic was to concentrate Soviet minds on the wisdom of the kind of deep offensive cuts he says he wants, Mikhail Gorbachev has news for him. The tactic worked.

The Soviets have come back with a very interesting proposal. In outline, it is a grand compromise. The United States gets what it wants: deep (one-third) cuts in offensive weapons on both sides. The Soviet Union gets what it wants: severe restrictions on defensive weapons.

The Soviets' offer is a significant move toward the American position. They have given up their usual demand (always dropped when they start to get serious) that the United States count among its strategic weapons the bombers based on aircraft carriers and foreign air bases (like the F-111s used in the Libyan raid). They have also withdrawn their demand that long-range sea-launched cruise missiles be banned.

Most important is the SDI. Rather than try to abolish it outright, they propose a compromise advanced by The Economist in London 15 months ago. Both sides would pledge not to withdraw from the ABM treaty — which bans testing and deployment of defensive weapons — for 15 years. The treaty permits withdrawal with six months' notice. The Economist suggested a more reasonable three-to-five-year period.

Are the Soviets serious? It is impossible to tell for sure because their offer contains a few fishhooks which they know the United States cannot swallow. For example, in their Euromissile proposal they include the obviously unacceptable demand that the French and British freeze their nuclear systems, a move that would guarantee rapid obsolescence. By including fishhooks, and deciding later whether to withdraw them, the Soviets are able to postpone the decision as to whether they really want a deal or just a good press.

But the issue today is not Soviet seriousness. We will find out later (the fishhook test). The issue now is Mr. Reagan's seriousness. The next few months are his moment of truth on arms control. In the last five years he has collected bargaining chips. It is time to use them.

There is much to argue about in the Soviet proposal, but the outlines of a grand compromise are in sight. The question is: Does Mr. Reagan want one? If yes, then we can say that abolishing SALT-2 was a spur to achieve something better. If no, then we can say that abolishing SALT-2 was an American declaration that the age of arms control is over. It is an age on which we would look back with some nostalgia.

Washington Post Writers Group.

' — and so there may still be hope for an arms control agreement — between members of the administration, that is.'

By NARANJO in El Universal (Mexico City). C&W Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taking the Responsibility for Following Bad Orders

Lawyer Gaetano Puglia has said in Genoa that the cold-blooded killing of a crippled civilian because he was a Jew and was helpless was just soldiers "obeying their orders." By doing so he justifies the war criminals who were hanged at Nuremberg in 1946, and he insults true soldiers. I would find it very satisfactory if an Italian soldier firmly persuaded Mr. Puglia to shut his mouth.

GEORGES VIALA.
Paris.

I read with interest that Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, might act as a mediator between New Zealand and France in the Greenpeace affair. It is surprising, meanwhile, to read that France contends that the terrorist agents were obeying orders and therefore should not be punished as common criminals.

Is an order-to-be-obeyed now defense in crimes against humanity? What about such as Klaus Barbie, who is being tried by France as a war criminal? Did he "just follow orders" to slaughter prisoners? Is state terrorism justified?

W.O. JAMES.
Vienna.

On Dec. 8, 1965, the New York Herald Tribune published a one-paragraph letter from me, as follows:

"A problem in semantics: A native who throws a bomb at a foreign troop barracks is a "terrorist," but a foreign soldier who bombs a village or strafes a bus or burns a thatched hut is not."

As the French say, *plus ça change* ...

HOWARD N. MEYER.
New York.

Austria and Anti-Semitism

The Austrian people have been the target of many critical comments because of the margin by which Kurt Waldheim was elected president. As a member of the Jewish community and a Socialist for almost half a century, I want to make a few observations.

Not all the votes that went to Mr. Waldheim can be interpreted as evidence of a strong anti-Semitic current in Austria. The Volkspartei (or Conservative Party) receives as a rule 43 to 44 percent of the total vote. There can be little doubt that on this occasion it was able to attract a sizable number of new voters who expressed dissatisfaction with the record of the Sinowatz government. (Dr. Sinowatz very wisely stepped down immediately after the election.)

There remains a hard core of virulent anti-Semites in Austria who contributed 4 to 5 percent to the total vote received by Mr. Waldheim. Regrettable as this may be, it is a phenomenon hardly confined to Austria or West Germany. Moreover, American critics of the Austrian scene ought to remember that Bruno Kreisky, whose Jewish antecedents are a matter of public knowledge, was repeatedly elected prime minister by a majority of close to 51 percent.

Let me end by stressing the fact that neither Mr. Kreisky nor his conservative predecessors can boast of a record of combating the relics of the Nazi past consistently and in disregard of the political consequences. Mr. Waldheim's election must also be seen in this — rather somber — light.

EDUARD MAERZ.
Salzburg.

A Vote for Pinochet's Chile

In her opinion column "Pinochet is Running Out of Time in a Restive Chile" (*May 31*), Vicki Carpenter presented a very narrow view of the Chilean situation. Having lived in Chile from March 1984 to March 1986, I must take exception to her implication that the majority of Chileans are anti-Pinochet. The Chileans I met were proud of the incredible progress and improvement in the standard of living that has occurred since the overthrow of the government of Salvador Allende, when pepole stood in bread lines and lived in fear.

The supposedly strong anti-Pinochet movement is in reality a very vocal but small group of people who, for the most part, have been influenced by outside sources and have no interest in a peaceful transition to democracy.

I left many friends in Chile, none of whom want to see the violent overthrow of the current government but all of whom want a peaceful transition to democracy, even if it takes a few years.

MARSHALL R. ADAME.
Monrovia, Liberia.

Fiddling With Health

Thank you for Roger Collis' review of "The Frequent Traveler" by Dr. Richard Dawood (*June 13*). The book should be prescribed reading for everyone in this age of overworked doctors and failing health schemes.

I am advised that health ministers of developing countries, notably in Africa, are ordered to report clean bills of health to the World Health Organization if they value their own health. The dictators order these deceits to prevent a drop in tourism should the truth get out.

DAVID McKAY.
Sydney.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Fellowship For the Lawn

By Gara Lamarche

AUSTIN, Texas — A few weeks ago, the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation announced the winners of this year's fellowships for artists, scholars and scientists. I took part in this ritual by checking the small print listing in the Sunday paper the way many people check the obituaries — first, to see if my name was there, and next, to see if any of my friends' names were there.

I missed out again, most likely because I didn't apply, but 272 others, including a few people I know, shared in the nearly $6 million bounty. Among the projects they will pursue are a study of epic poetry and the political ideology of imperialism, theoretical studies in condensed matter physics and the evolving treatment of black characters and themes in the Brazilian cinema.

MEANWHILE

Now I don't want this to sound like sour grapes, but I had to wonder just how much these recipients need a Guggenheim to stimulate their creativity. They already sound like a bunch of overachievers to me. Chances are most of them spend 18 hours a day in front of a canvas, or hunched over microscopes, and their dinner party talk is filled with monologues on the "Iliad" or the organization of lexical memory. I know no one needs to give me a grant to work for civil liberties, which is what I do anyway. What I could use is a grant to give me time to mow the lawn.

Therein lies the germ of an idea whose time, I think, has come. There are plenty of foundations that send scholars to library stacks, and painters to rustic retreats, making sure that brilliant, creative people further alienate their spouses. But what grant-getters really need is incentive for leisure.

The new grants would have to be the kind you can't nominate yourself for. Workaholics tend to be unaware of life's little pleasures until it's too late. Nominations would come from spouses, kids, friends and co-workers.

I can already imagine the names of the first year's batch:

To Theodora Plavotsky, associate professor of physics at Yale, a 10-day raft trip in Big Ben National Park.

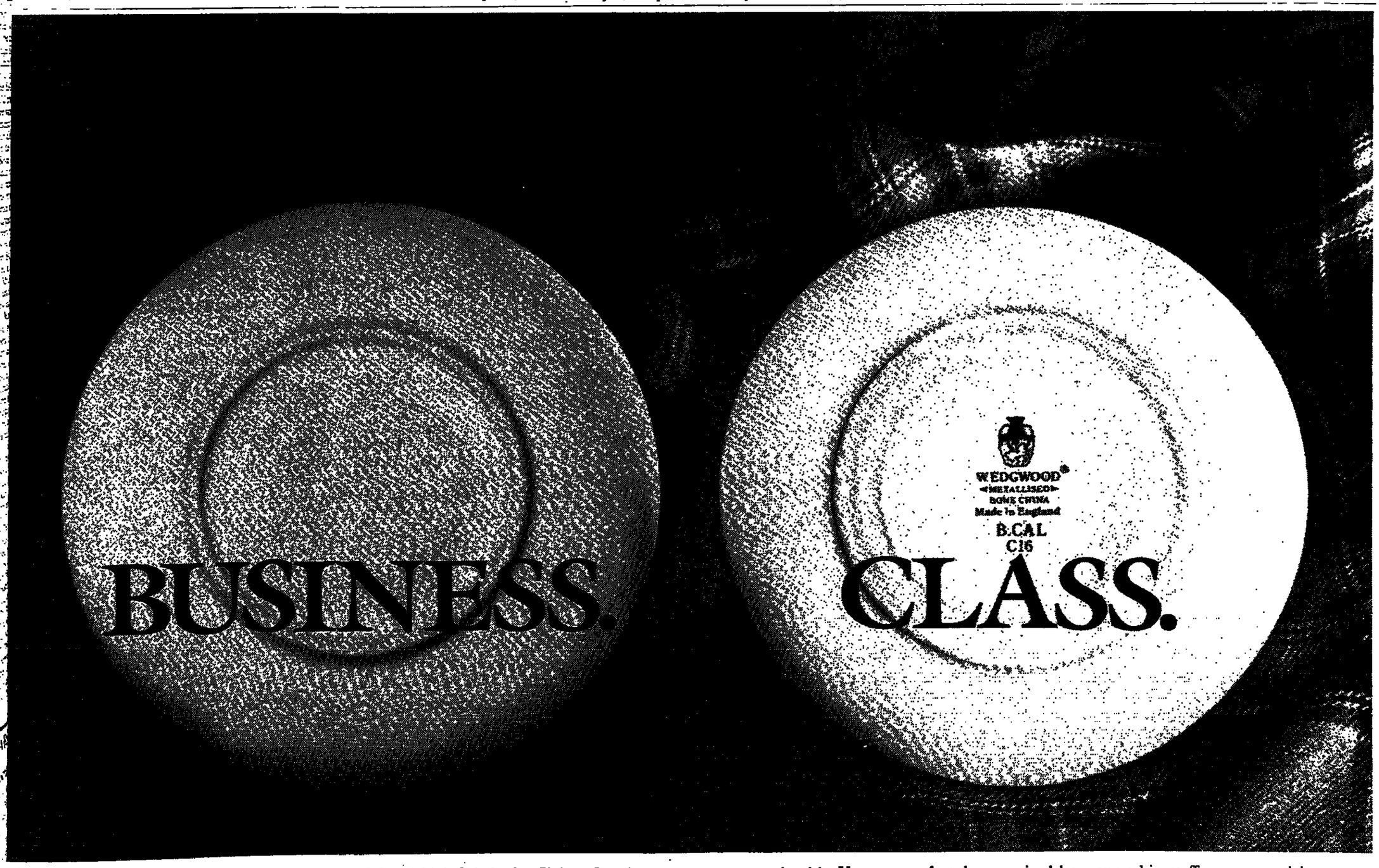
To Isidore Ng, painter, for 12 home games of the New York Mets.

To Walter Devereaux, professor of classics, Long Island University, for two weeks on Cape Cod with the collected works of Elmore Leonard.

To Rodney Miller, professor of Eurasian studies, Columbia University, for planting a tomato garden.

And yes, of course, one from my wife to give me time to mow the lawn.

The writer is executive director of the Texas Civil Liberties Union. He contributed this to The New York Times.



Ladies and Gentlemen. Welcome aboard this British Caledonian flight to London Gatwick from Amsterdam. (Or from Brussels, Frankfurt, Geneva, Genoa and Paris.)

You will note, that instead of ordinary china, we shall be serving you a meal on Wedgwood fine bone china.

You will also note other differences in your Executive Class flight with us. Being an independent airline, as opposed to government owned, means that we can never afford to relax. You will therefore appreciate that we will do ou utmost to make your flight more enjoyable. You may, at first, be surprised how our cabin staff seem to anticipate your every demand. And take great pleasure in doing so.

But we are confident that you will enjoy the sensation of being treated as an important individual rather than a seat-number.

Finally, on landing, we would like to remind Executive Class passengers to remove all their personal articles. But please leave our Wedgwood behind.

British Caledonian Airways
We never forget you have a choice.

SPORTS

Giants Sweep Astros, Take Over 1st Place

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Giants knew that a 12-game stretch beginning June 12th might determine their fate in the National League West.

Eight of those games were with the division-leading Houston Astros, who succumbed to the Giants, by 4-2 and 3-2 here Sunday, to drop 1½ games behind first-place San Francisco.

A crowd of 47,030, largest of the season at Candlestick Park, watched the Giants complete a

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

four-game sweep. They won six out of the eight games with the Astros, taking an 8-5 edge in the season series. Last year Houston won 15 of the teams' 18 meetings.

"We all knew these eight games could make or break us," catcher Bob Brenly said. "We won six, so we're really proud. I think we proved that we're the equal of the Astros."

The Giants were a happy club following a weekend sweep that featured timely hitting and strong pitching. Houston was outscored, 12-6, in the four games and newfound relief ace Juan Berenguer won the final game and saved two others.

"It was like a World Series," said San Francisco Manager Roger Craig of the showdown. "The big crowd and all the excitement got our guys pumped up. They feel they can beat anybody now. They're playing well and they deserve to be in first place."

Right-hander Mike Krukow went the distance in Sunday's opener and third baseman Chris Brown drove in two runs with a double and a single to continue his solid clutch hitting. Rookie second baseman Robby Thompson had three of San Francisco's 11 hits, including a decisive two-run single in the fifth off Manny Hernandez.

Left-hander Mark Davis, making his first start after 30 relief appearances, yielded only two hits and no runs in six innings of the second game. Houston moved into a 2-2 tie on Billy Hatcher's two-run single in the eighth off Berenguer, but the Giants won it in the bottom of the inning off relief ace Dave Smith.

Thompson led off with a walk and went to second on Candy Maldonado's one-out bloop single to right. Brown walked, loading the bases. Rookie first baseman Mike Aldrete, who drove in the first run with a double, then hit a run-scoring, fielder's-choice grounder to the right side.

Aldrete enabled rookie Chuck Hensley to register his first major-league save by leaping high for Craig Reynolds's line drive with two on and two out in the ninth.

Said Houston Manager Hal Lanier: "They played good and they pitched good, so they deserved to win. But it's not the end of the world or the end of the season. We'll see who's in first place in October."

Padres 5, Dodgers 4: In Los Angeles, Tim Flannery hit a tie-breaking home run with two out in the ninth as San Diego completed a three-game sweep of one-run victories against the Dodgers. Flannery's was the ninth homer reliever Tom Niedenfuer has allowed in 43 innings this season. Criag Shipley, 23, started at shortstop for Los Angeles and became the first Australian to play in the majors.

Reds 5, Braves 2: In Cincinnati, Eric Davis scored the the game's first run on an error and added a two-run homer to lead the Reds. Loser Craig McMurtry was victimized by second baseman Ken Oberkfell's error for an unearned run in the sixth; Davis's home run in the seventh followed a bunt single by Pete Rose.

Mets 4, Cubs 2: In New York, Len Dykstra's two-run homer in the third opened the scoring and George Foster added his 11th home run of the year an inning later to support Ron Darling's five-hit pitching. Darling (8-2) became the fourth New York starter to record eight victories this season.

Expos 2, Pirates 1: In Montreal, Vance Law's pinch-hit single in the seventh drove in Herm Winningham with the deciding run.

Cardinals 7, Phillies 4: In Philadelphia, Terry Pendleton's three-run double capped a five-run sixth that sparked St. Louis past the Phillies.

Indians 4, Twins 1: In the American League, in Minneapolis, Phil Niekro retired 24 batters in a row during one stretch in pitching his ninth career two-hitter. He walked none and struck out four to earn his 304th career victory, putting him one behind Eddie Plank for 15th place on the all-time list. It was Niekro's first triumph since May 19.

Blue Jays 15, Yankees 1: In Toronto, Tony Fernandez and Ernie Whitt both hit two-run homers and two-run doubles to highlight a 16-hit attack that demolished New York. The game was tied, 1-1, after four innings, but Willie Upshaw's two-run single sparked a four-run fifth, and the rout was on.

Rangers 5, A's 4: In Arlington, Texas, Gary Ward drove in four runs with three hits, including a two-run triple that broke a seventh-inning tie and gave Texas its triumph over Oakland. The A's have lost a club-record 14 straight road games. Dale Mohorcic registered his first major league victory.

Royals 7, Angels 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Steve Balboni hit a three-run homer and Scott Bankhead gave up just two hits after the first inning to help the Royals halt a four-game skid and end California's winning streak at five.

White Sox 10, Mariners 4: In Chicago, Ozzie Guillen and Bobby Bonilla each drove in two runs to give Jim Fregosi a victory in his debut as manager of the White Sox. Guillen singled home two runs in a four-run second and also doubled and scored on a double by John Cangelosi in the sixth. Bonilla doubled two runs across in the fifth.

Brewers 5, Tigers 4: In Milwaukee, Mike Felder's bases-loaded line single to right with two out in the ninth drove in Rick Manning as the Brewers niped Detroit. Milwaukee tied the score in the eighth, when Cecil Cooper greeted reliever Dave LaPoint with a two-out, two-run single. Dave Bergman's two-run homer in the top of the eighth had given the Tigers 4-2 lead.

Orioles 4, Red Sox 0: In Boston, John Shelby drove in three runs and scored another to back a combined three-hitter by Storm Davis and Don Aase. Davis struck out five and walked none, retiring 14 in a row in one stretch. Aase pitched 1⅓ innings of hitless relief for his major-league leading 19th save of the year. Shelby singled off Jeff Sellers and scored in the third, had an RBI single in the fifth and added a two-run single in the ninth off Steve Crawford. *(AP, UPI)*

Orlin Wagner/The Associated Press

Home plate umpire Ken Kaiser gave Dick Schofield a helping hand on Sunday when the California shortstop was momentarily dazed after being hit by a second-inning pitch from Kansas City's Scott Bankhead. Schofield finished the game.

Becker Breezes in Opener; Curren Upse[t]

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Boris Becker began the defense of his singles championship in powerful fashion Monday, defeating Eduardo Bengoechea of Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, on the center court at rainy Wimbledon.

But the man Becker beat in last year's final, American Kevin Curren, was upset in his opener. The 11th seed lost to unseeded Eric Jelen, a West German soldier, 6-4, 6-7, 2-6, 6-4, 12-10.

That was one of the last matches finished before rain, a perennial plague at the All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, interrupted the action.

When things resumed on center court, No. 2 seed Mats Wilander of Sweden beat American Scott Davis, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4, but officials suspended play for the day on all other courts because of wet grounds and failing light.

Of the 64 scheduled opening-day matches, only 19 were completed; 17 were suspended (including top-seeded Ivan Lendl against Leonardo Lavalle) and 28 never got started.

The Curren-Jelen encounter, played on an

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

outer court, continued through light rain. Curren had four match points but could never close it out; Jelen won on his first match point.

"I lost my momentum on serve. I had trouble with my serve all day," Curren said. "There's life after tennis, but it's very disappointing with the tournament so wide open this year."

"I can't believe I won," said Jelen, who was playing only his third match on grass. "It's a great win for me."

Looking nervous in the early going, Bengoechea sank quickly against the No. 4 seed. West German Becker, at 17 the youngest-ever Wimbledon champion a year ago, broke Bengoechea in the opening game and served out the first set.

Becker used a big serve and razorlike volleys to continue his domination in the second set. His three aces in the eighth game were the key.

"It was one of the best feelings I've ever had when I stepped onto center court," Becker said. "We had to wait in this little room befo[re] onto the court, just like before the cha[mpion]ship last year. I knew exactly what to do [...] opponent didn't, and he kept asking me [...] him when to wait and when to go throu[gh the] door. Then I told him, 'Lose the serve [...] first game.'"

Of his chances of retaining his title, [he] replied: "I only have to win six more m[atches]. Lots of other players here want to do th[e same] thing."

But his chances of repeating are not c[onsid]ered good. For the first time since Björn B[org in] 1977, the defending men's champion is n[ot the] top seed. Becker is not listed as the favo[rite by] any of London's legal bookmakers. Depe[nding] on where you place your wager, that hono[r goes] to Lendl, or the 34-year-old Conno[rs,] Frenchman Henri Leconte or second-s[eeded] Mats Wilander.

In 1985, Becker was an unseeded dark [horse]. "It's different for him now," said Am[erican] Tim Mayotte, the No. 10 seed. "Last ye[ar he] had no worries."

For a Change, Hagler Is Calling the Shot[s]

By Shirley Povich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Will he or won't he? Will Marvelous Marvin Hagler choose to fight Sugar Ray Leonard, or will he opt for a rematch with Thomas Hearns? Hagler has been making it the most celebrated question since Hamlet's classic dilemma of some 400 years ago.

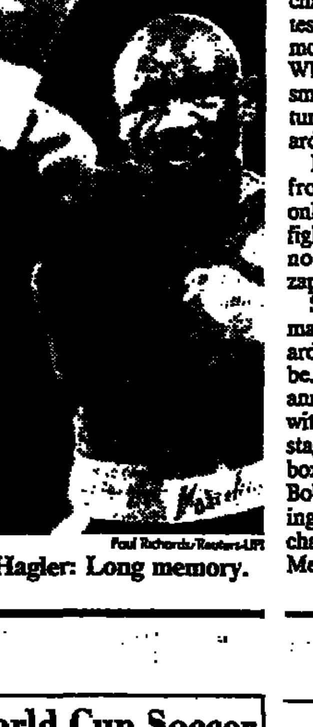
But he has selected Tuesday, in Las Vegas, as the day and place he will end the suspense. There have been no leaks.

That Hagler has been enjoying the guessing game is certain. It is his turn to tease and tantalize. No more waiting on the pleasure of Leonard, boxing's one-time Mr. Box Office, who used to call the shots. Now it's the turn of Hagler, undefeated in nine years and the only undisputed world title-holder in the game, who is top dog.

It is understandable that Hagler is savoring the switch in authority. For years he groused at the rich paydays of Leonard, the welterweight champion, while he, the dominant middleweight, was fighting for funny money. A special envy of Hagler was the $27 million Leonard pulled down for only three fights, against Roberto Duran (twice) and Hearns.

Early in 1982, when Hagler wanted a shot at Leonard and the big money, Leonard's camp rebelled at his demand for equal pay. "Nobody should get as much as Leonard," said Mike Trainer, Leonard's attorney. "And Hagler's people should know that."

On May 1, Leonard grandly declared his unretirement, with the specific aim of getting into the ring with Hagler. He has been left to cool his heels ever since. Leonard has been throwing a fit at the delay.



Paul Richards/Reuters-UPI

Hagler: Long memory.

"This doesn't make any sense," he said. Hagler has been unsympathetic, perhaps because he has much to remember.

One day for Hagler to remember was Nov. 9, 1982, when he was invited to Baltimore along with a host of other notables, for "A Night With Sugar Ray," a charity affair at which it was anticipated that Leonard would announce his decision to fight Hagler.

Hagler was seated at ringside when Leonard, looking down at him from inside the ropes, microphone in hand, declared: "A fight with this great man, this great champion, would be one of the geatest fights in history. Talk about money. Talk about Fort Knox. . . ." What Hagler next heard from a smiling Leonard was: "But unfortunately, it won't happen." Leonard announced he was retiring.

Hagler had come all the way from Brockton, Massachusetts, only to be told there would be no fight with Leonard, no big payday, no nothing. Hagler had been zapped.

So on Tuesday, Hagler will be making his own choice, with Leonard being left to wonder what it will be. The place he has chosen for the announcement is Caesars Palace, with Hagler's news conference upstaging Monday night's trumpeted boxing tripleheader — promoter Bob Arum was to show World Boxing Council super welterweight champion Hearns against Mark Medal, World Boxing Association featherweight champion [Barry] McGuigan against Stevie Cr[uz and] Roberto Duran vs. Robbie Si[ms in] a middleweight bout.

The surprise will be if H[agler,] who has his own zest for t[he] purse, prefers Hearns over [Leon]ard. A warmed over Hagler-H[earns] has none of the marquee va[lue of] Hagler-Leonard. Hearns las[ted not] quite three rounds with Ha[gler last] year.

Leonard has ventured [that a] Hagler-Leonard fight w[ould earn] each of them $15 million; H[agler's] pay was only $2.5 million w[hen he] fought Hearns in 1985.

Leonard has said about t[he pos]sibility that Hagler would [choose] Hearns as his opponent: "I[t makes] no sense from a business [stand]point or a history st[andpoint]. Hagler has been getting [...] vice."

That Hagler will, eventu[ally give] the nod to Leonard is the [...]tion. Hagler-Leonard offer[s the] curiosity necessary for bo[x] office.

Can Hagler reach a fighter [who] moves like Leonard, a m[an who] also can snap off a punch [...] the sometimes-easy-to-hit H[agler?] How much did nearly four y[ears of] retirement deplete Leo[nard's] skills? Will Leonard's de[tached] retina be a target, con[sider]ing that in boxing, every[thing] above the belt is fair territory[?]

It could be a war in the ri[ng] — unless the unthinkable o[ccurs] and Hagler says it's Hearns.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Individual Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Boggs, Bos.	60	221	41	84	.380
Yount, Mil.	54	197	37	72	.365
Puckett, Min.	68	300	55	104	.347
Hrbek, Min.	66	250	51	85	.340
Easler, N.Y.	61	217	29	73	.336
Oglivie, Mil.	47	164	15	55	.335
Lynn, Bal.	48	165	28	54	.327
Mattingly, N.Y.	69	295	45	96	.325
Rice, Bos.	67	266	39	85	.320
Bell, Tor.	68	273	42	87	.319

Runs: R. Henderson, New York, 66; Puckett, Minnesota, 55; Hrbek, Minnesota, 51; Phillips, Oakland, 50; Barfield, Toronto, 48.

RBIs: Canseco, Oakland, 61; Hrbek, Minnesota, 52; Mattingly, New York, 52; Joyner, California, 50; Kingman, Oakland, 50.

Hits: Puckett, Minnesota, 104; Mattingly, New York, 96; Bell, Toronto, 87; Fernandez, Toronto, 85; Hrbek, Minnesota, 85; Rice, Boston, 85.

Doubles: Mattingly, New York, 21; R. Henderson, New York, 20; Rice, Boston, 20; Boggs, Boston, 19; Law, Kansas City, 18.

Triples: Owen, Seattle, 6; Butler, Cleveland, 5; Fernandez, Toronto, 5; Hulett, Chicago, 5; 5 are tied with 4.

Home Runs: Joyner, California, 19; Canseco, Oakland, 18; Barfield, Toronto, 17; Brunansky, Minnesota, 17; Hrbek, Minnesota, 17.

Stolen Bases: R. Henderson, New York, 45; Cangelosi, Chicago, 32; Wiggins, Baltimore, 20; Moseby, Toronto, 19; Reynolds, Seattle, 17; Wilson, Kansas City, 17.

PITCHING (8 decisions)

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Clemens, Boston, 13-0, 1.000, 2.18; Boddicker, Baltimore, 10-1, .909, 3.48; Haas, Oakland, 7-2, .778, 2.98; Nieves, Milwaukee, 6-2, .750, 4.60; Rasmussen, New York, 6-2, .750, 4.20; Schrom, Cleveland, 6-2, .750, 3.63.

Strikeouts: Clemens, Boston, 114; Higuera, Milwaukee, 98; M. Witt, California, 95; Rijo, Oakland, 90; Hurst, Boston, 89.

Saves: Aase, Baltimore, 19; Righetti, New York, 16; Harris, Texas, 14; Hernandez, Detroit, 13; Stanley, Boston, 11.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gwynn, S.D.	67	266	48	92	.346
Brooks, Mon.	56	215	38	72	.335
C. Brown, S.F.	54	198	28	65	.328
Raines, Mon.	62	239	44	77	.322
Sax, L.A.	65	256	38	82	.320
Dykstra, N.Y.	61	165	31	52	.315
Schmidt, Phil.	65	225	36	70	.311
O. Smith, St.L.	63	211	27	65	.308
K. Hernandez, N.Y.	63	238	38	73	.307
Knight, N.Y.	59	218	27	67	.307

Runs: Gwynn, San Diego, 48; Raines, Montreal, 44; Carter, New York, 43; Murphy, Atlanta, 42; Hayes, Philadelphia, 40; Leonard, San Francisco, 40.

RBIs: C. Davis, San Francisco, 51; Carter, New York, 49; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 47; Brooks, Montreal, 45; Marshall, Los Angeles, 45; Parker, Cincinnati, 45.

Hits: Gwynn, San Diego, 92; Sax, Los Angeles, 82; Sandberg, Chicago, 79; Leonard, San Francisco, 78; Raines, Montreal, 77.

Doubles: Hayes, Philadelphia, 23; Dunston, Chicago, 20; R. Reynolds, Pittsburgh, 19; Raines, Montreal, 17; 4 are tied with 16.

Triples: Coleman, St. Louis, 6; Brooks, Montreal, 5; McGee, St. Louis, 5; Moreno, Atlanta, 5; Dykstra, New York, 4; Milner, Cincinnati, 4; Raines, Montreal, 4.

Home Runs: Marshall, Los Angeles, 17; G. Davis, Houston, 14; Parker, Cincinnati, 14; 5 are tied with 13.

Stolen Bases: Coleman, St. Louis, 39; Duncan, Los Angeles, 31; Raines, Montreal, 30; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 23; Doran, Houston, 20.

PITCHING (8 decisions):

Won-Lost/Winning Pct./ERA: Darling, New York, 8-2, .800, 3.34; Fernandez, New York, 8-2, .800, 3.12; Ojeda, New York, 8-2, .800, 2.79; LaCoss, San Francisco, 6-2, .750, 2.76; Gooden, New York, 8-3, .727, 2.58.

Strikeouts: Scott, Houston, 137; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 108; Welch, Los Angeles, 89; Gooden, New York, 85; Z. Smith, Atlanta, 83.

Saves: Reardon, Montreal, 17; D. Smith, Houston, 16; Worrell, St. Louis, 13; Franco, Cincinnati, 12; Gossage, San Diego, 11; Orosco, New York, 11.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	23	.657	—
New York	39	30	.565	6
Baltimore	37	30	.552	7
Milwaukee	35	31	.530	8½
Cleveland	34	32	.515	9½
Toronto	35	35	.500	10½
Detroit	32	34	.485	11½

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	38	30	.559	—
California	36	32	.529	2
Kansas City	34	34	.500	4
Chicago	28	39	.418	9½
Minnesota	28	40	.412	10
Oakland	28	42	.400	11
Seattle	27	43	.386	12

NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	46	19	.708	—
Montreal	36	29	.554	10
Philadelphia	30	35	.462	16
St. Louis	29	37	.439	17½
Chicago	28	38	.424	18½
Pittsburgh	27	38	.415	19

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	38	31	.551	—
Houston	36	32	.529	1½
San Diego	35	33	.515	2½
Atlanta	33	35	.485	4½
Los Angeles	33	36	.478	5
Cincinnati	29	37	.439	7½

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 112 000 000—4 10 1
Minnesota 100 000 000—1 2 1
Niekro and Bando; Smithson, Jackson (3), Atherton (9) and Reed, Salas (8). W—Niekro, 4-6. L—Smithson, 6-6. HR—Cleveland, Hall (10).

California 200 000 110—4 6 2
Kansas City 040 001 02x—7 10 0
Witt, Forster (8), Corbett (8) and Narron; Bankhead, Black (8), Quisenberry (8) and Quirk. W—Bankhead, 3-0. L—Witt, 8-5. Sv—Quisenberry (8). HRs—California, Narron (1). Kansas City, Balboni (14).

Seattle 003 000 100—4 8 3
Chicago 140 021 11x—10 18 2
Morgan, Fireovid (2), Ladd (7) and Valle; Dotson, McKeon (7) and Fisk. W—Dotson, 5-7. L—Morgan, 5-7.

Baltimore 001 010 002—4 11 1
Boston 000 000 000—0 3 0
Davis, Aase (8) and Pardo; Sellers, Crawford (9), Sambito (9) and Gedman. W—Davis, 6-7. L—Sellers, 0-3. Sv—Aase (19).

Detroit 010 010 020—4 9 3
Milwaukee 000 100 121—5 8 0
O'Neal, LaPoint (8), Pacella (9), Hernandez (9) and Parrish, Lowry (4); Wegman, Gibson (9) and Corona. W—Gibson, 1-0. L—LaPoint, 2-6. HR—Detroit, Bergman (1).

New York 100 000 000—1 10 1
Toronto 000 143 43x—15 16 0
Niekro, Shirley (6), Whitson (7) and Wynegar; Key, Henke (9) and Whitt. W—Key, 5-5. L—Niekro, 7-5. HRs—New York, Randolph (1). Toronto, Whitt (7), Fernandez (3).

Oakland 010 110 010—4 8 0
Texas 001 010 30x—5 9 1
Mooneyham, Rijo (6), Bair (7) and Tettleton; Mahler, Mohorcic (6), Williams (8), Harris (8) and Petralli, Mercado (9). W—Mohorcic, 1-0. L—Rijo, 2-6. Sv—Harris (14). HRs—Oakland, Davis (8), Tettleton (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis 010 005 100—7 10 1
Philadelphia 000 100 120—4 8 1
Mathews, Worrell (8) and LaValliere; Maddux, Lerch (6), Hume (8), Tekulve (9) and Russell. W—Mathews, 4-1. L—Maddux, 0-2. Sv—Worrell (13). HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (12), Samuel (3).

Pittsburgh 100 000 000—1 10 1
Montreal 010 000 10x—2 9 0
Reuschel and Ortiz, Pena (7); Hesketh, Reardon (8) and Fitzgerald. W—Hesketh, 5-4. L—Reuschel, 4-7. Sv—Reardon (17). HR—Pittsburgh, Almon (7).

Chicago 000 011 000—2 5 0
New York 002 100 10x—4 9 1
Sutcliffe, Fontenot (7), Frazier (7), Baller (8) and Davis; Darling and Carter. W—Darling, 8-2. L—Sutcliffe, 4-9. HRs—Chicago, Cey (6). New York, Dykstra (2), Foster (11).

Atlanta 000 000 020—2 6 2
Cincinnati 000 001 22x—5 7 0
McMurtry, Garber (8) and Benedict; Denny, Franco (8), Robinson (9) and Butera. W—Denny, 5-6. L—McMurtry, 1-4. Sv—Robinson (5). HR—Cincinnati, Davis (7).

First Game

Houston 010 000 001—2 7 1
San Francisco 001 020 10x—4 13 1
Hernandez, Andersen (5), Lopez (7) and Ashby, Bailey (5); Krukow and Brenly. W—Krukow, 9-4. L—Hernandez, 1-3. HRs—San Francisco, Kutcher (2). Houston, Bass (9).

Second Game

Houston 000 000 020—2 7 1
San Francisco 000 101 01x—3 7 0
Scott, D.Smith (8) and Bailey; M.Davis, Robinson (7), Berenguer (8), Hensley (9) and Melvin. W—Berenguer, 1-0. L—D.Smith, 1-4. Sv—Hensley (1).

San Diego 000 030 011—5 11 2
Los Angeles 013 000 000—4 9 0
Thurmond, Walter (5), Lefferts (6) and Kennedy; Welch, Niedenfuer (9), VandeBerg (9) and Trevino. W—Lefferts, 5-3. L—Niedenfuer, 5-3. HR—San Diego, Flannery (3).

Tennis

Wimbledon Results

MEN
First Round

Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, def. Hans Gildemeister, Chile, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, def. Darren Cahill, Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5; Jay Lapidus, U.S., def. Kevin Moir, South Africa, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Paul Annacone, U.S., def. Stuart Bale, Britain, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3; Boris Becker (4), West Germany, def. Eduardo Bengoechea, Argentina, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1. Andrew Castle, Britain, def. Brad Dyke, Australia, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (10-8), 6-3.

Marcel Freeman, U.S., def. Nelson Aerts, Brazil, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4); Amos Mansdorf, Israel, def. Glenn Michibata, Canada, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4; Peter Lundgren, Sweden, def. Bob Green, U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 7-6 (7-3); Wojtek Fibak, Poland, def. Vijay Amritraj, India, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Eric Jelen, West Germany, def. Kevin Curren (11), U.S., 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 2-6, 6-4, 12-10; Tom Gullikson, U.S., def. Bud Schultz, U.S., 6-2, 4-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-1; Miloslav Mecir, Czechoslovakia, def. Michiel Schapers, the Netherlands, 6-2, 1-0 (retired); Mats Wilander (2), Sweden, def. Scott Davis, United States, 7-6 (7-5), 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN
First Round

Terry Phelps, U.S., def. Amanda Grunfeld, Britain, 6-2, 6-0; Tine Scheuer-Larsen, Denmark, def. Lea Antonoplis, U.S., 6-2, 6-4; Andrea Betzer, West Germany, def. Julie Salmon, Britain, 6-0, 7-6 (8-6); Isabelle Demongeot, France, def. Janine Thompson, Australia, 6-1, 6-2; Ann Henricksson, U.S., def. Julie Richardson, New Zealand, 7-6 (8-6), 6-1.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

TEXAS—Assigned Mike Mason, pitcher, to Oklahoma City of the American Association for medical rehabilitation.

National League

LOS ANGELES—Placed Dave Anderson, shortstop, on the 21-day disabled list. Placed Greg Brock, first baseman, on the 21-day disabled list retroactive to June 19. Recalled Ed Amelung, outfielder, from Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League. Purchased Craig Shipley, shortstop, from Albuquerque.

NEW YORK—Signed Richard Durant and Lee Johnson, pitchers. Assigned Durant to Little Falls of the New York-Penn League and Johnson to Kingsport of the Appalachian League.

FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League

TORONTO—Traded Greg Holmes, slotback, and Nick Hebeler, defensive end, to Saskatchewan for Craig Ellis, running back, and Willie Thomas, center.

National Football League

SAN DIEGO—Announced the retirement of Ed White, guard, and named White an assistant coach.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Rod Jones, defensive back, to a four-year contract. Waived Steve Courson and John Janata, offensive linemen.

United States Football League

ARIZONA—Signed Jim Meyer, punter, to one-year contract.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

QUEBEC—Signed Peter Stastny, center, and Anton Stastny, left wing, to long-term contracts.

WINNIPEG JETS—Named Dan Maloney coach. Traded Scott Arniel, right wing, to Buffalo for Gilles Hamel, right wing.

OLYMPICS

U.S. AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION—Named Dave Peterson U.S. Olympic hockey team coach.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA—Named John Matsko football offensive line coach.

BLOOMFIELD—Named Frank Strum women's basketball coach.

CINCINNATI—Announced the resignation of Sandy Smith, women's basketball coach.

IOWA STATE—Named Dick Lee women's track coach.

MURRAY STATE—Named Mike Dill assistant athletic director.

NORTHERN ARIZONA—Announced that Joe Kersting, defensive backfield coach, has resigned.

OTTAWA (Kansas)—Named Steve Hill basketball coach.

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Atlanta Classic, which ended Sunday on the 7,007-yard, par-72 Atlanta Country Club course:

Bob Tway, $90,000	68-66-71-64—269
Hal Sutton, 54,000	66-68-67-70—271
Greg Norman, 24,000	71-72-66-64—273
Willie Wood, 24,000	67-68-70-68—273
Mark O'Meara 24,000	67-67-70-69—273
Scott Hoch, 24,000	67-66-70-70—273
Gary Koch, 16,750	72-63-72-67—274
Tom Purtzer, 15,500	69-69-66-71—275
David Graham, 13,500	71-71-67-67—276
Rex Caldwell, 13,500	71-72-65-68—276
Doug Tewell, 13,500	68-64-71-73—276
Andy Bean, 9,800	70-72-65-70—277
Paul Azinger, 9,800	70-72-65-70—277
D.A. Weibring, 9,800	67-71-68-71—277

Auto Racing

DETROIT GRAND PRIX

Results of the Detroit grand prix Formula One race (driver's home country, type of car, laps completed and winner's average speed in miles per hour/kilometers per hour):

1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, Lotus-Renault, 63, 84.971 / 136.741.
2. Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier-Renault, 63.
3. Alain Prost, France, McLaren-TAG Porsche, 63.
4. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 63.
5. Nigel Mansell, England, Williams-Honda, 62.
6. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Brabham-BMW, 62.
7. Johnny Dumfries, England, Lotus-Renault, 61.
8. Johathon Palmer, England, Zakspeed, 61.
9. Philippe Streiff, France, Tyrrell, 61.
10. Derek Warwick, England, Brabham-BMW, 60.
11. Christian Danner, West Germany, Arrows-BMW, 51.
12. René Arnoux, France, Ligier-Renault, 46.
13. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Arrows-BMW, 44.
14. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Minardi, 43.
15. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Williams-Honda, 41.

DRIVER STANDINGS

1. Ayrton Senna, Brazil, Lotus, 36.
2. Alain Prost, France, McLaren, 33.
3. Nigel Mansell, England, Williams, 29.
4. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Williams, 19.
5. Keke Rosberg, Finland, McLaren, 14.
6. Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier, 13.
7. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Ferrari, 7.
8. Gerhard Berger, Austria, Benetton; Rene Arnoux, France, Ligier, and Michele Alboreto, Italy, Ferrari, 6.
11. Martin Brundle, England, Tyrrell; Teo Fabi, Italy, Benetton, and Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Brabham, 2.

World Cup Soccer

Results, Schedule

QUARTERFINALS
June 21
France 4, Brazil 3 (penalty kicks)
West Germany 4, Mexico 1 (penalty kicks)
June 22
Argentina 2, England 1
Belgium 5, Spain 4 (penalty kicks)

SEMIFINALS
June 25
At Guadalajara: France vs. West Germany
At Mexico City: Belgium vs. Argentina

THIRD PLACE
June 28
At Puebla: Semifinal losers

CHAMPIONSHIP
June 29
At Mexico City: Semifinal winners

Scorers

Scorers in the 1986 World Cup finals through Sunday's matches:

SIX GOALS
England: Gary Lineker.

FIVE GOALS
Spain: Emilio Butragueno. Brazil: Careca.

FOUR GOALS
Denmark: Preben Elkjaer. Italy: Sandro Altobelli. Soviet Union: Igor Belanov.

THREE GOALS
Argentina: Jorge Valdano, Diego Maradona. Denmark: Jesper Olsen.

TWO GOALS
Belgium: Nico Claesen, Enzo Scifo, Jan Ceulemans. Brazil: Socrates, Josimar. France: Michel Platini, Yannick Stopyra. Mexico: Fernando Quirarte. Morocco: Abderrazak Khairi. Paraguay: Julio Cesar Romero, Roberto Cabanas. Soviet Union: Ivan Yaremchuk. Spain: Ramon Caldere. West Germany: Klaus Allofs.

ONE GOAL
Algeria: Djamel Zidane. Argentina: Pedro Pablo Pasculli, Jorge Burruchaga, Oscar Ruggeri. Belgium: Stephane Demol, Erwin Vandenbergh, Daniel Veyt, Frank Vercauteren. Brazil: Edinho. Bulgaria: Nasko Sirakov, Plamen Getov. Denmark: Soren Lerby, Michael Laudrup, John Eriksen. England: Peter Beardsley. France: Luis Fernandez, Jean-Pierre Papin, Jean Tigana, Dominique Rocheteau. Hungary: Marton Esterhazy, Lajos Detari. Iraq: Ahmed Radi. Mexico: Raul Servin, Manuel Negrete, Hugo Sánchez, Luis Flores. Morocco: Abdelkarim Merry. Northern Ireland: Norman Whiteside, Colin Clarke. Poland: Wlodzimierz Smolarek. Portugal: Carlos Manuel, Diamantino. Scotland: Gordon Strachan. South Korea: Choi Soon-ho, Huh Jung-moo, Kim Jong-boo, Park Chang-sun. Soviet Union: Pavel Yakovenko, Sergei Aleinikov, Sergei Rodionov, Oleg Blokhin, Alexander Zavarov, Vassily Rats. Spain: Andoni Goicoechea, Julio Salinas, Eloy Olaya. Victor Munoz. West Germany: Lothar Matthaeus, Rudi Voeller. Uruguay: Antonio Alzamendi, Enzo Francescoli.

Red Cards

(Through Sunday)

Thomas Berthold, West Germany, 1 (suspended vs. France); Ray Wilkins, England, 1 (served suspensions vs. Poland and Paraguay); Javier Aguirre, Mexico, 1 (suspended from next "A" International); Mike Sweeney, Canada, 1 (served suspension vs. Soviet Union); Frank Arnesen, Denmark, 1 (served suspension vs. Spain); Miguel Bossio, Uruguay, 1 (served suspension vs. Scotland); Jose Batista, Uruguay, 1 (served suspension vs. Argentina); Basil Hanna, Iraq, 1 (served suspension vs. Mexico; suspended from next "A" International).

TV: Tuesday, June 24

Britain: World Cup Report, 5:35 P.M. (BBC1).

France: World Cup highlights, 12:35 P.M. Argentina vs. England, 2:40 P.M. (TF1). Cup highlights, 7:10 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong—Wednesday, June 25: World Cup highlights, 10:30 P.M. (Jade). Cup highlights, 5:55 P.M. (Pearl).

Italy: World Cup highlights, 6:20 P.M. (Ch. 2).

West Germany: World Cup special, 5:15 P.M. (ARD).

SPORTS BRIEFS

Anna Maria Pastori/The [...]

Ayrton Senna, passing the statue Spirit of Detroit [...] winning Sunday's race and taking over the driver-st[andings lead.]

Senna Winner of Detroit Gran[d Prix]

DETROIT (AP) — Brazilian Ayrton Senna overcame [...] on the 14th lap and went on to an easy victory in Sunday's D[etroit Grand] Prix Formula One race, taking over the lead in the world ch[ampionship] driver standings.

Senna drove his Lotus-Renault to the fourth victory of hi[s career,] his second this season. He got a big boost when both Nelso[n Piquet of] Brazil and René Arnoux of France crashed while pursuing [...]

Jacques Laffite of France, in a Ligier-Renault, wound [up] 31.017 seconds behind Senna. Frenchman Alain Prost, th[e world] champion, drove his McLaren-TAG Porsche to a third-p[lace finish.] Michele Alboreto of Italy, the 1983 Detroit winner, wa[s fourth in a] Ferrari.

Englishman Nigel Mansell, failing in his bid to become the [first] to win three consecutive Formula One races since Alan Jones [...] in 1979, was a lap back in fifth in his Williams-Honda.

Nelson Keeps WBC Title on Knoc[kout]

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) — Azumah Nelson of Gha[na knocked] out Danilo Cabrera of the Dominican Republic with 29 secon[ds left in] the 10th round here Sunday to defend his World Boxing Co[uncil title] successfully for the fourth time.

A hard right by the 28-year-old champion sent Cabrera [...] face down, to end the fight. Nelson had staggered Cabrera [...] toward the end of the ninth round. Nelson won his 24th fight [...] loss (a ninth-round knockout in 1982 by Mexican Salvad[or Sanchez].) Cabrera, 23, saw his record drop to 24-3-1.

Tway Takes Atlanta Golf by 2 S[hots]

ATLANTA (AP) — Bob Tway birdied five of the final [...] became the PGA tour's first three-time winner in 1986 by [...] 8-under-par 64 to win the Atlanta Classic golf tournament [...]

With a 72-hole total of 269 on the hilly, 7,007-yard At[lanta Country] Club course, Tway won by two shots over third-round leader [...] who closed 70/271. Tied for third at 272 were Greg Norman [...] round 64), Willie Wood (68), Mark O'Meara (69) and Scott Hoch [...]

BASEBALL!

See your team play every week!

Wherever you live in the world, you can watch your favorite team just days after the action. Pontel, Baseball's overseas licensee, distributes up to 10 games each week on videocassette. Each tape contains a complete game plus a weekly highlights show covering all the big stories in both leagues. Order the Game of the Week, or give us your favorite team and you'll get the games of that team. (If not available, you'll get the best game out of your team's division. Many big teams will be covered every week. Call for details.)

ORDER BY PHONE. Just pick up the phone to order. Your first tape will be sent the same day. You'll get 2 months of baseball excitement, 8 rental tapes packed with complete games and super highlights, all for $ 139.

VACATION SERVICE. We will gladly forward your tapes to your vacation spot, or stop shipments and extend your subscription. So call now!

International Code, then: 49-211-62 60 66

From Germany, dial 02 11-62 60 66

Federal Republic of Germany
Telex: 8 588 420

PonTel

ORDER BY PHONE OR TELEX AND CHARGE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO YOUR MAJOR CREDIT CARD, OR SEND THIS COUPON TODAY WITH YOUR CHECK OR CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION

☐ Yes. Send me 8 weeks of Baseball action: complete games plus super highlights, all for $ 139. Send me
☐ Game of the Week ☐ AL only ☐ NL only
☐ My favorite team ________
☐ Send my cassettes airmail for 50 ¢ each in Europe; $ 1 each for Mid East and Africa, $ 2 for Far East.
☐ I live outside of Europe. I add $ 8 refundable deposit for each cassette.
☐ Please charge my ☐ AMEX ☐ VISA ☐ DINERS ☐ EURO ☐ ACCESS ☐ MASTER

Card Nr ________ Exp. ________
☐ Check enclosed
Video System ☐ VHS ☐ BETA ☐ Video 2000 ☐ Video 8
Video Standard ☐ Pal (most countries) ☐ American NTSC ☐ French SECAM

Name ________
Address ________

PonTel Mörsenbroicher Weg 200 4000 Düsseldorf 30 FRG

SPORTS

At Cup, Perverted Penalties and Maradona's Artistry, Trickery

International Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY — Literally one player in a hundred has managed to finish off a quarterfinal at this World Cup, and even Diego Maradona has chosen to be cheat one moment, pure genius the next.

Maradona's first goal against England was a deliberate hand-ball unseen by the referee. His second was a masterpiece to rank with any in history, one that this English observer applauded until his hands hurt.

He single-handedly beat England,

ROB HUGHES

avenging not the Falklands/Malvinas war but the bitter 1966 World Cup defeat Argentina suffered when he was baffling five-year-olds in the back streets of Buenos Aires.

But the game has taken the worst beating in Mexico. Three of the four quarterfinals went to extra time and then to Russian-roulette penalty shoot-outs.

It is a grotesque perversion of what the sport should be. Brazil is out after sharing thrilling artistry with France. West Germany and Belgium are semifinalists not because they performed well but because others' nerves failed in the penalty lottery.

One's abiding vision of this tatty apology for deciding the most important moments of men's careers is Pelé watching the shootout in Guadalajara.

Pelé is the greatest soccer player on earth. He will remain so unless Maradona cuts out the play-acting, the petulance, the ugly reverse side of his great gifts.

And Pelé watched with both hands to his face, a fisherman's cap pulled over his forehead, the eyes sad and distressed. "Brazil didn't deserve this," he said. "We won't see a final to equal this match."

Beyond belief, players of the caliber of Zico, Socrates and Platini failed to score from the penalty spot, 12 yards (11 meters) from the goal. Lesser West Germans and Belgians knocked them in during similar shoot-outs, and so the semifinals include penalty kickers who have bored the pants off us during regular play.

West Germany has scored four goals in five games. It outlasted Mexico in a dreadful bullfight by athletic strength; it outlasted Morocco by scoring on a free kick moments from full time. Its is a cynical face of a great game.

Possibly there is one worse. FIFA looks as happy as a banker because FIFA's gang of sponsors (by far the most important of VIPs, the way the business is going) grab an extra half-hour to peddle their wares on worldwide television.

There are too many teams in the tournament. There is no time for men who fight an honorable tie to replay. And there is a new farce akin to auto racing pit stops, when athletes go through contortions to try to shake fatigue out of limbs run to cramp.

Not a pretty sight, and no true part of the game that FIFA's commerce-oriented leadership is abusing.

To brighter things. Brazil vs. France was

AP

Jean-Marie Pfaff
.... Can he stop Maradona?

exhilarating, although short at times of the heights these artistes can reach.

Brazil set the pace, Brazil dominated the rhythm and Brazil seemed fated to lose.

Three times, Brazilians hit either goalpost or bar; three times the ball came out. Once, in the penalty farce, France struck a post — the ball came back out, hit goalkeeper Carlos and rebounded in.

Earlier Michel Platini, playing well below his best, equalized Brazil's superb goal. Yet the cross that provided his opportunity took a deflection by Edinho.

So, four years after their misery in losing a semifinal to West Germany on penalties, the French meet the same team in Guadalajara on Wednesday. This tournament needs a stylish French revenge.

It also needs Belgium to reclaim the spirit of adventure it showed against the Soviet Union, after dour stagnation against Spain. Spaniards kicking as they did in Puebla on Sunday are not easy to entertain against, but it is sad that the fine technique of Frank Vercauteren, Eric Gerets, Vincenzo Scifo and Jan Ceulemans is so often negatively organized.

A superlative goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff may be, but Belgium cannot rely on him to keep out Maradona. England, too, had a world-class goalie, and Maradona found ways of outwitting him.

The first time, using the left hand, Maradona was too sharp for a Tunisian referee selected for neutrality but not experience. That incensed the normally equable goaltender, Peter Shilton.

The second was "a miracle goal," according to England's manager, Bobby Robson. "I didn't like it," he said. "But I did admire it."

For the few who missed it, Maradona ran against the entire English defense.

In 20 yards, with eight touches of the left foot and countless subtle shifts of body weight, the little Argentine wove through four bemused defenders.

The ninth deft touch put Shilton on his pants and, despite Terry Butcher's despairing lunge, Maradona finished his work.

Some claim that a dissection of videotape reveals the final touch to Butcher. I don't want to see it. Nothing on earth is going to detract from that movement.

Nothing in Aztec Stadium did. Sure, there was crass political talk of asking Argentina not to play England while the Malvinas are still in dispute.

Sure, a tiny bunch of hot-heads (in a crowd given as 114,580) traded punches at halftime — kids squaring off in the playground. Photographers turned their backs on Maradona and ignored the potential consequences of inciting riot; the fisticuffs went on for 10 minutes until plainclothesmen and finally armed police doused them.

Undaunted, a few cameramen taunted half a dozen idiotic English youths at the end. The lads put on their savage act, spitting and throwing plastic cups.

But Mexicans in the crowd serenaded them, praising *Inglaterra*. Their leader shook the English boys' hands and gestured as if to say, "Yesterday we lost and *today is your turn, but we both know we* have gone as far as our talent allowed."

Aggravation over with, the English chivalrously kissed the cheeks of Mexican girls. The rapport that started in Monterrey saved another day.

Many are the Mexican smiles that have helped us all through the frustrations of an overlong tournament in chaotic circumstances. France versus Argentina putting a smile on the final would rescue much more.

The Associated Press

VIEWS OF CONTESTED GOAL — Diego Maradona said it was his head and the "hand of God" that scored Argentina's first goal in the 2-1 victory over England. But the English said he handled the ball past goaltender Peter Shilton, behind Maradona, above, and on the right, below.

The Associated Press

pain's goalie, Andoni Zubizarreta, agonizes after failing stop one of the Belgian kicks in the penalty shoot-out.

Belgium Gains Its First Semifinals, Beating Spain in Penalty Shoot-Out

The Associated Press

PUEBLA, Mexico — Belgium relied on goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff's sparkling play before subduing Spain in a penalty shoot-out to qualify for the semifinals of the World Cup soccer tournament.

It was the first time the Belgians had gone so far in a World Cup, and coach Guy Thys said the team had a real chance of beating Argentina on Wednesday in Mexico City to reach the title game.

"This is not enough for us," Thys said. "We have no complexes about taking on Argentina. We can beat them."

Belgium dominated Spain most of the game Sunday but was unable to break a 1-1 tie in 30 minutes of extra time.

Spain played with intensity after trailing from the 34th minute on a fine leaping header by the Belgian captain, Jan Ceulemans. But the Spaniards lacked imagination and were caught in the tight Belgian defense at midfield.

Belgium could have wrapped up the game in regular time if it had not been for a couple of close misses; then Spain scored the equalizer six minutes from the end. Substitute Juan Antonio Señor blasted a left-foot shot into the net off a free kick by Victor Muñoz.

When the teams failed to break the tie in overtime, the match went to the penalty shoot-out.

Pfaff, the 32-year-old star of Bayern Munich, stopped Spain's second penalty, a ground shot to the right by striker Eloy Olaya, and gave his team the edge it needed. All five Belgian penalties were successful.

"I knew I needed to stop just one to win the game," the goalie said.

Pfaff and team captain Eric Gerets, also 32, were the pillars of the defense. Gerets, who plays in the Netherlands for Eindhoven, tamed the Spanish striker Emilio Butragueño, who had exploded for four goals in his team's 5-1 triumph over Denmark in the second round.

Ceulemans, 29, from Bruges, conducted play at midfield. In the 51st minute he beat the Spanish defense with an astute pass to Daniel Veyt, but the 29-year-old forward from Waregem let Spanish goalie Andoni Zubizarreta get his fingertips on the ball to knock it away.

Thys said Belgium was "the better team although we played under pressure in the second half."

The Spanish coach, Miguel Muñoz, disagreed.

"Spain deserved to win all the way," he said. "We had an incredible number of opportunities to score in regular time and extra time."

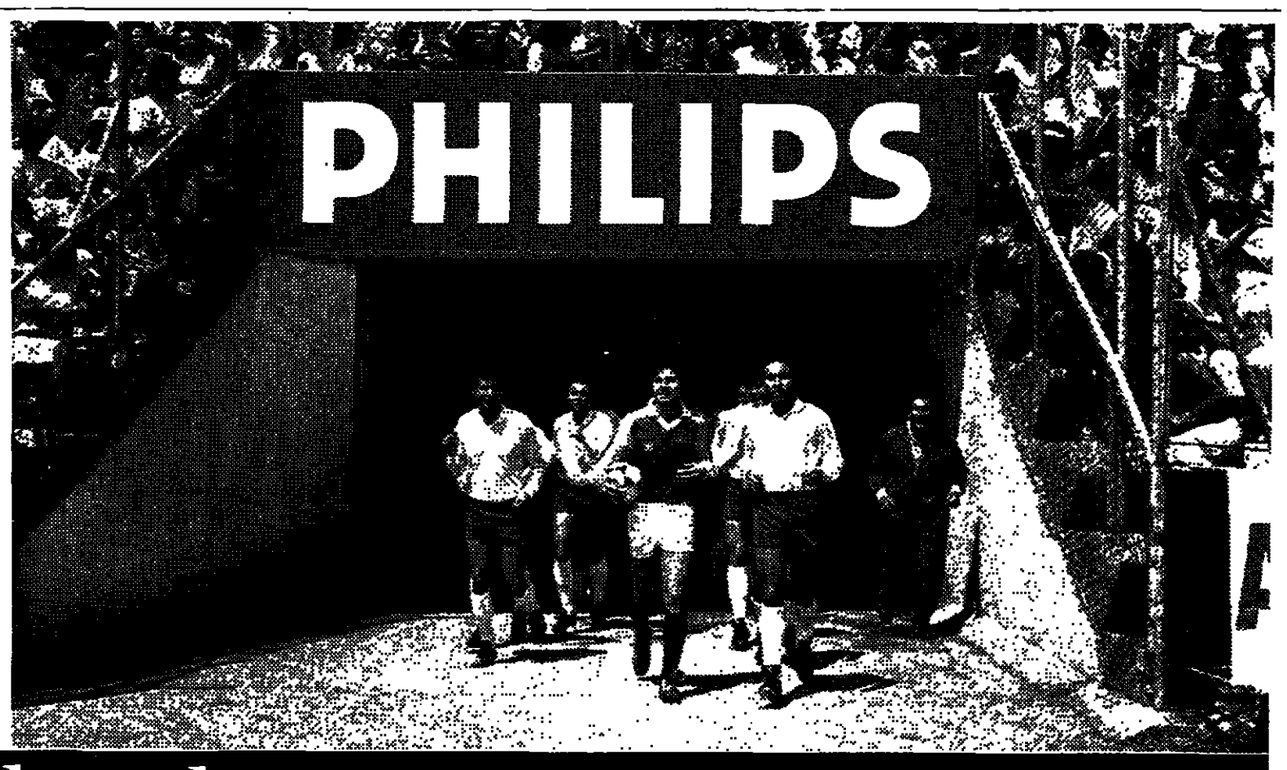
The Belgians, Muñoz said, "did nothing in the entire match except defend. A single counterattack was good enough for them; they scored a goal and that was all."

Muñoz also felt bitter about the shoot-out. "It is a great injustice that a match as important as a World Cup quarterfinal can be won or lost on penalties," he said. "It's no better than tossing a coin and the rule should be changed. At this stage of the competition, there should be a replay."

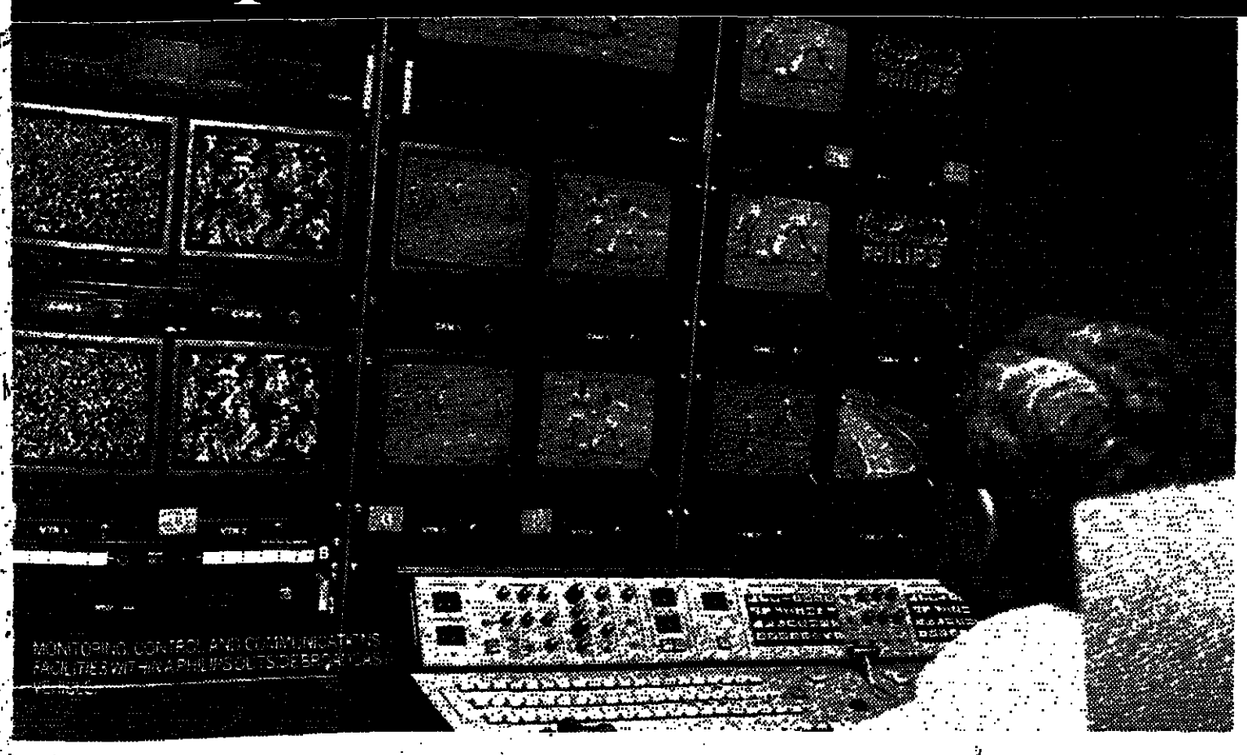
The Associated Press

With 52 matches taking place in 12 different adiums throughout Mexico, the 1986 World Cup is unoubtedly the most important television sports event of the ear. Every minute of every match will be televised to a obal audience of hundreds of millions of ardent sports ns, thanks to the technical and organizational talents of lemexico: a combination of the Instituto Mexicano de la levisión and Televisa, the largest TV network in Latin merica.

They chose Philips as the main supplier of TV oadcasting equipment. Over 200 of our computerized olour TV cameras will capture every action of the game... nd every reaction of the crowd. And our outside broadsting vehicles with video editing, mixing and monitorg equipment will be used for programme production nd distribution.



Philips, the team behind every scene in Mexico.



In fact, Philips is the team behind the video scene in the 1986 World Cup. And of course, we are also one of the world's leading suppliers of home video equipment such as colour television sets, video recorders, cameras and cassettes. So millions of viewers can be sure of perfect reception. From the opening kick-off to the final whistle.

You'll be seeing Philips again at major sports events the world over, including the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary, Canada, for which we have supplied the lighting, and the Summer Olympics in Korea, where our TV transmission systems are already in service.

Philips. The sure sign of expertise worldwide.

PHILIPS

ARTS / LEISURE

Jazzing Up the Mechanical Organ

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In 1791 Mozart wrote three pieces for a small clockwork organ of a Viennese aristocrat. In 1813 Beethoven wrote the "Wellington's Victory" for a mechanical orchestra known as the Panharmonicon. In 1986 Martial Solal wrote a concerto for mechanical organ and jazz trio.

Solal's "Pièce de Rechange Pour Orgue Mécanique" will be given its premiere on July 19 as the closing performance of "Roulez les Mécaniques," a mechanical organ festival that began June 14 in Mâcon, France — with Solal on piano; Jean-François Jenny-Clarke, bass; Daniel Humair, drums, and Pierre Charial turning the wheel of his half-ton, 56-key, 244-pipe instrument that cost him 200,000 francs (about $28,000) to have built.

As far as he knows, Charial is the world's only jazz mechanical organ player. "There may be one tucked away in San Francisco somewhere but I never heard of him," he laughed in his workshop in the 11th *arrondissement*. His repertoire includes "Spain" by Chick Corea and some Ellington pieces, among others, and he demonstrated Toots Thieleman's "Bluesette."

The music is produced by high-quality cardboard cut into rectangles glued together into a strip stored in an accordion-fold. A composer or arranger writes a normal piano score. A craftsman, known in France as a *noteur*, cuts corresponding holes, measured in millimeters, in the cardboard. The higher the note the higher the hole on the cardboard. Low notes are on the bottom, long notes have long holes, a wide hole might be a widely focused note or a chord. The strip is run through a machine resembling an elaborate sewing machine.

The cardboard moves through the machine at a rate of six centimeters (about 2.3 inches) a second. In the case of "Bluesette," a waltz, one measure equals a second, so one measure is six centimeters and a quarter note thus equals two centimeters. "Everything is proportional," Charial pointed out.

The mechanical organ is activated as the perforated cardboard is guided through the organ by the wheel. The holes activate a bellows which releases air into the pipes, although Charial's new instrument comes with an electric air compressor. A millimeter of difference in the placement of the holes can make the music out of time and out of tune. The speed the wheel turns counts. "You *see* the music," Charial said: "It's visual."

Charial is the rare combination of *noteur* and performer. Eight years ago he was a pianist and teacher. After meeting a friend who had an *orgue de Barbarie*, out of curiosity he perforated a cardboard with a pair of scissors. (*Orgue de Barbarie* is a French term for a hand-turned mechanical organ, a deformation of the name of Giovanni Barberi, an 18th-century Italian maker of barrel organs.)

This first attempt didn't work, but he liked the unhurried nature of the work. He tried again. When he discovered there were only one or two *noteurs* in France, plenty of customers, and just about nobody performing a serious repertoire on the instrument, the hobby became a career.

By now he has 100 clients, many on the streets with monkeys, who buy his hand-cut arrangements of traditional popular songs at 310 francs each. In eight years he has cut eight tons of cardboard, about 50 miles (or 80 kilometers).

The mechanical organ can be traced back at least back to the ninth century, when a basic system of weights activated church bells. The 18th century was the *grande époque*, as Charial calls it.

"The music was popular in salons and Mozart wrote precise, serious pieces for the instrument. During the 19th century it became a popular street instrument. The player piano was invented around the turn of the century. It worked on the same principle except that a role of paper replaced the cardboard and it was played not written. As the pianist played the original, a note was traced in pencil on a roll or paper inside the piano. Later a *noteur* cut holes over the traces. Then it could be played back. Debussy made piano rolls, Ravel also. George Gershwin made a lot of them." One of Gershwin's was a four-hand version of "Rhapsody in Blue," with Gershwin playing both parts.

The phonograph and the radio took over in the '20s, and from then until about 10 years ago the mechanical organ was reduced to the level of folklore, a curiosity not to be taken seriously. There has been a revival in the last 10 years, perhaps as a side effect of synthesizers.

"The cardboard is like a computer program," Charial said. "We can 'program' a lot of music on it that would be unplayable by a pianist or organist. The advantage over a synthesizer is the quality of sound. No two pipes have the same texture, the sound is natural, warm, acoustic, produced by wood rather than metal and plastic. It's such a wonderful instrument. I have to admit I think about nothing else."

"Roulez les Mécaniques," Mâcon, through July 19.

Pierre Charial, who is perhaps the world's only jazz mechanical organ player.

Robin Leach Gets Famous, if Not Rich, in Jacuzzi Journalism

HEBE DORSEY
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — He has been called every bad name in the book. He has been called the guru of glitter, an entrepreneur of glitz and the king of Jacuzzi journalism.

None of this fazes Robin Leach, executive producer and host of "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous," a television series that he admits has to be, after "Dallas," the show people most love to hate.

"It's guilt-pleasure," Leach said from his Third Avenue office, which has a spectacular view over Manhattan. "Like going into your tub with your tuxedo and champagne." Looking like the cat who has just swallowed the canary, he added: "I used to work for the Daily Mail. This is not brain surgery, you know."

Since its beginning barely three years ago, "Lifestyles" has evolved from a show nobody would admit to watching to being accepted and even enjoyed by, yes, the rich and famous, including David Rockefeller, who reportedly has "Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous" parties to watch to show on Sunday nights.

Critics, however, still pound on "Lifestyles." A recent New York Times review referred to "glitzy television packages that make any attempts at parody superfluous."

Still, there seems to be an unquenchable appetite for this celebrity-watching, trivial as it may sound. The success of "Lifestyles" prompted Leach and Al Masini (who created the show) to come up with "Fame, Fortune and Romance," a daytime series that premiered June 16 in a two-week test run.

"The difference between 'Lifestyles' and 'Fame, Fortune and Romance,'" Leach said, "is that in 'Lifestyles' we are terribly into pricetags and possessions. I love to go into closets and scream at the top of my voice: 'This lady has 48 gowns each costing $10,000 apiece.' 'Fame, Fortune and Romance' is more inspirational. We want to know how people overcame all odds. It's soap opera, but life is a giant soap opera."

The show opened with Leach in Saint Tropez: "Welcome to 'Fame, Fortune and Romance,' your priviledged daily passport right into the heart of the winners' circle."

The starting Romance was Raquel Welch and her husband, André Weinfeld, ending with Weinfeld scooping his wife into his arms and dancing around a romantic terrace on Mustique. The next segment, Fortune, had Sophia Loren in her new Florida retreat. This was just another version of Loren's rags-to-riches story, backed by a lot of old snapshots, but Leach maintained, "Nobody had been to her house in Florida. She never talked like that before." Loren opened with: "I was born wise. Street-wise, people-wise, self-wise. I was also born old. And illegitimate."

It takes 100 people, 60 in Manhattan and 40 in Los Angeles, to produce "Lifestyles," which, as Leach is proud to say, is No. 1 in the ratings in Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and West Germany.

"We're in 20 countries, but not in Paris. We're talking to Canal Plus," the French pay-TV channel. "On July 1 we will start in London. They'll condemn it," he added. "Oh yes, they will. Can you imagine the British — they will say it's decadent. It's not like in America; they resent money in England. But Thames Television bought it, so they're going to see it."

Leach, 45, was born in Harrow, south of London, in a lower-middle-class family whose accent he retains. He went to New York in 1963, worked in retailing, and eventually used his street-smart, Fleet Street background to get a job as entertainment reporter for the television show "Entertainment Tonight" and for Cable News Network. He was also a columnist for The Star supermarket tabloid.

He conceived of "Lifestyles" after deciding that "Entertainment Tonight" did not understand what he called "the importance of furniture shots."

"It used to greatly aggravate me that we would do wonderful interviews in people's houses and we would never see the chair they were sitting on. If you see a blond bombshell in a bubble bath, I think it's far more believable than her claim she wants to do Shakespeare down the road."

Leach is a relaxed, fun and cordial man, but on the air his accent and frantic delivery work against him. He knows it, but said of his style: "There's a technical reason for this. We have twice as much information and we have twice as many images as other shows. I'm a great believer in shoveling in ten pounds of glitzy fertilizer into a five-pound bag. I get excited, I get out of breath, and this is why I shout. I haven't learnt to do it in a laid-back voice."

In the three years that the show has been on the air, Leach has interviewed about 800 Rich and Famous people, has gone to thousands of parties, and still loves it. His own lifestyle has not been affected much, he said. "I pay myself a lousy salary." His only luxury, he claimed, is a Jacuzzi in the $185,000 Connecticut house he bought 14 years ago. He keeps a small apartment in Manhattan and spends most of his time living out of a suitcase.

Leach, in China: "I pay myself a lousy salary."

Asked how he came up with "Lifestyles," he said: "Aren't we all curious about how the other half lives?" With the zeal of a television papparazzo, Leach has found out, and so have his viewers. He has guzzled champagne with Adnan Khashoggi, who invited him to his 50th birthday party; the animal-loving actress Brooke Shields, who agreed to be on his program in exchange for a safari in Africa; the real estate magnate Donald Trump, "who has a charming Connecticut estate with 14 bedrooms, 18 bathrooms and a dining room large enough to be a chic bistro"; the publisher Malcom Forbes, whom he called "The Ultimate Capitalist"; and the actress Morgan Fairchild, with whom he shared a trip on the Orient Express for the show.

The undefatiguable Leach logs 250,000 miles a year. Opening rich people's closets and bedrooms has taken him far and wide, most recently to China with the sex-expert Dr. Ruth Westheimer. "This was a killer," he recalled. "My crew was there two weeks, but I was the eight hours, I still do all the media interviews."

His next project is a trip to Leningrad fur sales in July with the Prince and Princess von Thurn und Taxis. "Gloria" — the princess — "will be our guide to buying furs. Can you imagine Gloria loose in Leningrad? I cannot wait for that one."

"We've filmed most fashion designers, from Versace to Cerruti because, like chefs, they're big stars. Valentino is going to straighten up my act. He's going to make my clothes for next year," Leach said, laughing at his corduroys and open-necked plaid shirt.

Leach denied reports that he paid half a million dollars to cover the recent ball given by the Prince and Princess von Thurn und Taxis. "We simply couldn't afford it." He did admit, however, that Elizabeth Taylor conned him into buying her a $2,200 painting after doing a show with him in an art gallery. "I'm just lucky that I wasn't in a Rolls-Royce showroom," he said.

Actress' Project Leads to Prison Film

By Matt Wolf
The Associated Press

LONDON — The South African actress Alice Krige, who played the evil apparition that tormented four old men in the film "Ghost Story," is working on a film about a prison inmate, written by a prison inmate.

Since October 1984, Krige has been doing writing and acting workshops at Dartmoor Prison in Devonshire in southern England. Three scripts came out of the workshop. In September, one will be filmed by the British Film Institute, on a $600,000 budget. It is tentatively titled "Nonce."

Prison regulations demand that inmates involved in the project remain anonymous. Krige said the prisoner who wrote "Nonce" was quite talented. About 50 percent of the cast will be inmates, trained by the director Paul Schoolman. The others will be professional actors.

"The men's work I think is breathtaking," said Krige, 31. "They work with great simplicity and directness. They just lay it down; it's there. It's the only prison drama I know of actually initiated by the men themselves. There's certainly been nothing that draws inmates into the creative process from the very beginning."

"Nonce" is the story of a man who pleads guilty to raping his common-law wife. It is the first film project Krige has had a role in developing.

"Almost all the work I've ever done has meant something to me, and I've done it for a reason I thought made it worth doing," Krige said.

This year she has co-starred with Richard Chamberlain in the CBS miniseries "Dream West" and with Vanessa Redgrave in the CBS movie "Second Serve." She played the opera singer in "Chariots of Fire" and the ghost in "Ghost Story." She was also in Bruce Beresford's "King David." In "Nonce," she will play the wife. The rapist has not been cast yet.

Krige is a 1979 graduate of London's Central School of Speech and Drama. She lives in St. Albans, a cathedral city northwest of London. She says she feels the rootlessness that comes from being a South African expatriate in England who works much of the year in the United States, and she doubts she could return permanently to South Africa, where she has not lived for years.

"You are absolutely contained within the structure of the society and obliged to function along those lines to a very great extent" in South Africa, she said. "I find that excruciatingly painful."

DOONESBURY

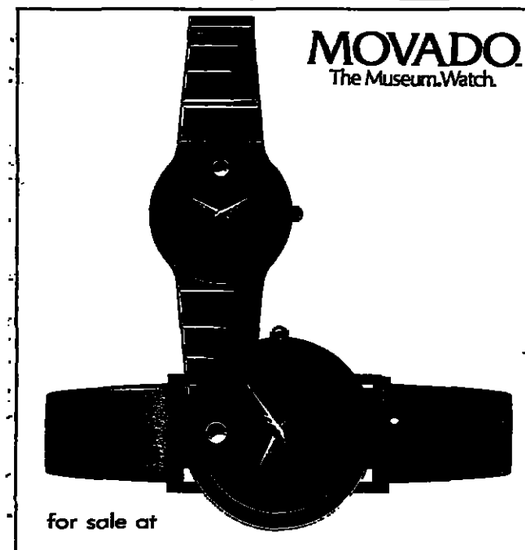
Surtitled Operas At Covent Garden

Reuters

LONDON — Risking the disgust of purists, the Royal Opera at Covent Garden will start using surtitles this fall for foreign-language productions, officials said Monday.

Key lines will be projected above the stage starting Nov. 17 with a production in Czech of Leos Janacek's "Jenufa," directed by Yuri Lyubimov.

Sir John Tooley, Covent Garden's general director, said he wanted to use surtitles on all foreign-language operas, though not necessarily at every performance.



MOVADO
The Museum Watch.
for sale at
PEIGNEY
7 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE
75001 PARIS
[1] 42 60 65 88

ESCADA
SALES
40% off +
15% export discount
Marie-Martine
8, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th.
Tel.: (1) 42 22 18 44.
Credit cards

2for1

Take advantage of our special rates for new subscribers and we'll give you an extra month of Tribs *free* for each six months you subscribe. Total savings: nearly 50% off the newsstand price in most European countries!

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please enter my subscription for:
☐ 12 months (+2 months *free*)
☐ 6 months (+1 month *free*)
☐ 3 months (+2 weeks *free*)
☐ My check is enclosed
Please charge my:
☐ Access ☐ American Express
☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard
☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Card expiry date
Signature
Card account number
Name
Address
City Country
Tel. Telex 24-6-86

Special introductory rates for new subscribers. Please circle the reduced subscription price selected. Valid through August 31, 1986.

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	4,800	2,600	1,450
Belgium	B.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690
Finland	F.M.	1,630	880	490
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170
Great Britain	£	120	65	36
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190
Ireland	£.Ir.	140	77	42
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	400	200	120
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	550	300	165

* Postal subscriptions in these countries do not arrive on the day of issue.
☐ Please check here for information on hand delivery rates and fill in your address above.

Who will give you superior service on your next trip in Asia?

Problem Solver *Rowena Chan—Room Maid*

The wonders of travel have long been extolled but its woes can be legion.

At Holiday Inn we keep this in mind always, offering you a staff committed solely to service. We're re-defining customer service with people who accept the responsibility to go beyond mere titles and become Problem Solvers — at all levels.

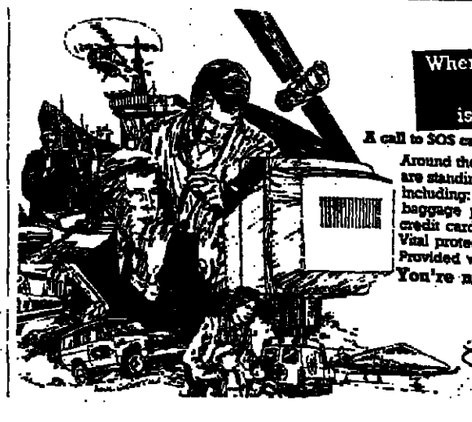
Service to us means keeping the sense of wonder and eliminating the woe — because we care about the small things in life.

Holiday Inn.
...We care about the small things in life.

Holiday Inn
International-Asia/Pacific

For further information and reservations, contact your travel agent, any Holiday Inn hotel or Holiday Inn International Sales Office (Frankfurt: tel. (069) 6094-126, telex 412874; Paris: tel. 33 + 1 + 806-2000, telex 670065; Rome: tel. 06/5222693, telex 626039; London: tel. 01-722 7755, telex 27574.)

Holiday Inn Hotels in Asia/Pacific
Bangalore • Lido Beijing • Bombay • Colombo • Golden Mile Hong Kong • Harbour View Hong Kong Islamabad • Johor Bahru • Kanazawa • City Centre Kuala Lumpur • On The Park Kuala Lumpur • Karachi Kuching • Kyoto • Manila • Nagasaki • Nankai-Osaka • Narita • Penang • Park View Singapore Royal Singapore • Menzies Sydney • Surfers Paradise • Tokyo • Toyohashi • Yokohama



Wherever you are in the world, SOS Assistance is just a phone call away.

A call to SOS can solve many problems, even save your life!
Around the clock, around the world, SOS Alarm Centres are standing by to help you with a unique range of services including: emergency medical evacuation; legal assistance; baggage protection and retrieval; urgent message service; credit card protection, and more.
Vital protection for the international traveller.
Provided with exceptional speed and efficiency.
You're never alone with SOS!

SOS ASSISTANCE
15, rue Lombard
CH-1205 Geneva
Tel. (022) 47 61 61
Telex 423 939 sos ch

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.15	Earnings reports	P.14
AMEX highs/lows	P.15	Flrng rate notes	P.15
NYSE prices	P.12	Gold markets	P.11
NYSE highs/lows	P.14	Interest rates	P.11
Canadian stocks	P.17	Market summary	P.12
Currency rates	P.11	Options	P.14
Commodities	P.14	OTC stock	P.16
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.17

Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1986

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Malaysian Exchange Seeks Foreign Brokerage Offices

By HO WAH FOON

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange will suggest to the government that foreign brokers who do not want to take stakes in local brokerage firms be allowed to open representative offices in Malaysia, the exchange's chairman, Nik Mohamed Din, said in an interview.

Under changes approved by the government last April, banks and foreign brokers may buy stakes in local brokerage firms. The process, called "corporatization," is aimed at injecting professionalism and funds into Malaysia's 47 brokerages.

No foreign stockbrokers have opened talks with local brokers.

Mr. Nik said banks may not open their own broking firms. Market sources said banks and foreign brokers were reluctant to do so because many brokerages have big liabilities.

Only one merchant bank has bought into a securities firm since the rules were relaxed, Mr. Nik said. He said other banks seeking broking licenses were told to negotiate with 42 brokers who want investment.

Malayan Banking BHD, Bank Bumiputra Malaysia BHD, United Malayan Banking Corp. and an unnamed foreign broker are now negotiating with local brokers, he said.

No foreign stockbrokers have opened such talks with local brokers, Mr. Nik said. Industry sources said foreigners were deterred by rules limiting foreign ownership in local companies to 30 percent.

"We will suggest to the authorities that where foreign brokers do not want to take up stakes in local firms they be allowed to set up representative offices here," Mr. Nik said.

THE EXCHANGE has introduced other measures to help the securities industry, which was devastated by the collapse of the Singapore-based Pan-Electric Industries Ltd. in November.

Mr. Nik said the exchange had set up a group to analyze performance of quoted companies to prevent another crisis like the one that followed the Pan-Electric collapse. Stock trading in Singapore and Malaysia was suspended for three days after the collapse.

"Early suspension of a company on the verge of collapse would serve as an early warning to potential investors," Mr. Nik said.

The exchange has drafted guidelines that require quoted companies to disclose more information to the public and by the end of the year it plans to introduce a system of instant price reporting, Mr. Nik said.

The rise of stock prices in the past four weeks is an indication that market confidence is returning, he said. Share prices have risen 20 to 30 percent across the board and there has been some renewed institutional buying. Volume has also picked up considerably.

Share analysts said that there were signs that the electronics, textile and timber industries were recovering and that spillover from the buoyant Singapore market had helped boost prices on both exchanges.

Merchant bankers said foreign investment, mainly from Japan but also from Europe and the United States, had been flowing in through Singapore.

Brokers said Malaysian and Singaporean shares appear to be bargains to Japanese buyers because the prices of many are below the level of net tangible assets and the yen has appreciated more than 40 percent against the ringgit in the past six months.

Prices on the exchange rose Monday, boosted by the Singapore market. The KLSE composite index rose 8.96 points to close at 228.96 and the industrial index was up 13.22 to 419.94.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates

June 23

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.5575	3.805	112.625 *	35.32 *	0.1642 *	—	5.513 *	137.47 *	151.32 y
Brussels(a)	46.4075	69.005	20.434	6.407	2.9798 *	18.148	—	24.933	27.43 *
Frankfurt	2.2689	3.377	—	31.36 *	1.4585 x	88.79 *	4.894 *	122.82 *	1.342 *
London (b)	1.4998	—	3.3672	10.7455	2,311.50	3.7963	68.725	2.7758	251.85
Milan	1,554.75	2,316.60	686.75	214.95	—	609.11	33.552	837.25	9.34
New York(c)	—	0.659 =	2.2238	7.0985	1,525.80	2.504	45.435	1.828	165.95
Paris	7.2405	10.769	3.1886	—	4.6495 x	2.831	15.608 *	3.8912	4.2887 *
Tokyo	169.10	251.96	74.36	23.32	10.86 *	66.87	363.11 *	90.74	—
Zurich	1.8593	2.7631	81.99 *	25.725 *	0.1195 *	72.785 *	4.812 *	—	1.101 *
1 ECU	0.9475	0.6365	2.1499	6.8561	1,474.78	2.4211	43.9282	1.7619	160.032
1 SDR	1.15595	0.77685	2.82273	8.26966	N.Q.	2.9563	52.4888	2.1486	195.413

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (=) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.5175

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.85	Fin. markka	5.19	Mex. peso	612.00	Soviet ruble	0.7205
Austral. $	1.4631	Greek drac.	141.00	Norw. krone	7.69	Span. peseta	144.50
Austr. schil.	15.82	Hong Kong $	7.8115	Phil. peso	19.50	Swed. krona	7.272
Belg. fin. fr.	46.42	Indian rupee	12.30	Port. escudo	149.00	Taiwan $	38.10
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,129.00	Saudi riyal	3.7507	Thai baht	26.385
Canadian $	1.387	Irish £	0.7396	Sing. $	2.2305	Turkish lira	668.35
Chinese yuan	3.2047	Israeli shek.	1.487	S. Afr. rand	2.4618	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.4125	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2957	S. Kor. won	886.50	Venez. boliv.	17.00
Egypt. pound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.6335				

£ Sterling: 1.1137 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	[illegible]	4 1/2-4 5/8	5 7/8-6	10-10 1/8	7 1/4-7 3/8	[illegible]	6 3/4
2 months	[illegible]	4 1/2-4 5/8	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 1/4-7 3/8	[illegible]	6 3/4
3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 1/2-5 5/8	[illegible]	7 1/4-7 3/8	[illegible]	6 3/4
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 5/8-9 3/4	7 1/16-7 3/8	[illegible]	6 3/4
1 year	[illegible]	4 5/8-4 3/4	5 5/8-5 3/4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *June 23*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Federal Funds	6 13/16	6 3/4
Prime Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	7 3/4	7 3/4
Com Paper 30-179 days	6.65	6.70
3-month Treasury Bills	6.10	6.10
6-month Treasury Bills	6.17	6.15
CD's 30-59 days	6.39	6.41
CD's 60-89 days	6.38	6.50
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.35	4.38
One Month Interbank	4.55	4.55
3-month Interbank	4.60	4.60
6-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
France		
Intervention Rate	7	7
Call Money	7	7 1/8
One-month Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
3-month Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
6-month Interbank	7 1/8	7 1/8
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	9 1/2	10 1/8
91-day Treasury Bill	9 9/16	9 9/16
3-month Interbank	9 19/32	9 19/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Call Money	4 5/16	4 5/16
60-day Interbank	4 5/8	4 5/8

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

June 23

1 month	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]
1 year	7 - 7 1/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

June 23

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	6.13
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.68

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

June 23

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	339.80	340.50	+ 1.10
Luxembourg	Clsd.	—	—
Paris (12.5 kilo)	340.67	340.65	+ 1.81
Zurich	340.80	340.70	+ 0.95
London	340.50	341.05	+ 1.40
New York	—	341.00	+ 0.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Close

Financial markets were closed Monday in Luxembourg because of a holiday.

Pennzoil Will Get Hearing

High Court Takes Texaco Dispute

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether a federal court may suspend a Texas law requiring Texaco Inc. to post an $11.1-billion bond while appealing a judgment won by Pennzoil Co.

The court will hear arguments next term in the case brought by Pennzoil seeking review of a ruling by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

A Texas state court originally ordered Texaco to pay $11.1 billion to Pennzoil for illegally interfering in its planned takeover of Getty Oil Co. Under Texas law, Texaco would be required to post the full judgment in order to appeal. Rather than do that, Texaco went to federal court in New York.

The federal court ruled in December that the Texas requirement violated Texaco's constitutional rights because the amount of the judgment hindered Texaco's ability to appeal. It ordered Texaco to post security of $1 billion, and in February the appeals court agreed.

In asking the Supreme Court to review the judgment, Pennzoil contended that federal courts had no right to enter the case.

Pennzoil said that, under the federal court rulings, "dissatisfied state court litigants are free to roam across jurisdictional borders ... manipulating federal tribunals into supplanting state courts and state policies and supervising state procedures in pending state litigation."

Texaco argued that the federal court ruling was narrow and said the case was unique in the amount of judgment, which it calls the "largest civil judgment in United States legal history."

The two oil companies have been negotiating since late last year.

In November, a Houston jury found that Texaco illegally enticed Getty to back out of a merger agreement with Pennzoil. Texaco then bought Getty for $10.1 billion. A judge upheld the jury's $10.53-billion judgment against Texaco and added interest to bring the total to more than $11.1 billion.

People Says It Is Studying Sale of Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEWARK, New Jersey — People Express Inc., the low-fare U.S. airline, said Monday that it was exploring the possible sale of part or all of the company.

In response to rumors of financial problems and significant trading volume in its stock, the company said it had enough resources to meet its current obligations and expected its recently announced fare cuts to generate volume and cash flow for the rest of the summer.

People had a loss of $58 million in the first quarter of 1986, compared with a loss of $18.8 million in the first quarter of 1985.

People stock fell 50 cents to $5.50 Monday before a halt in over-the-counter trading. The stock, which fell $1 on Friday, was beginning to recover at the time of the halt.

Earlier in the day, a Zurich report said that a convertible Swiss franc bond for People Express dropped 8 points, reflecting what dealers said was a total lack of demand, bringing the total loss since its introductions to about 25 points.

On Friday, People announced that it had cut fares by about 30 percent in most of its markets. The cuts were made at a time when the airline was hoping to build up cash.

Analysts said it was uncertain whether the reductions would result in a surge of bookings because other airlines were expected to match the cuts.

The company said Monday that in light of airline industry consolidation, it was exploring several alternatives to increase revenues, including a plan to produce significant cost savings and sales of specific assets.

Morgan Stanley & Co. is People's financial adviser.

(Reuters, NYT)

Britain's Hawley Looks to the U.S.

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

LONDON — In Britain, building cleaning and maintenance is only a $1-billion-a-year business; but in the United States, it generates about $17 billion a year. Small wonder, then, that London-based Hawley Group has aggressively reached across the Atlantic.

Last month, the company made its biggest move yet, when it persuaded Pritchard Services Group, another London-based cleaning services company that has extensive operations in the United States, to merge in an accord valued at about $235 million.

The combination will double Hawley's sales, to more than $1 billion a year, making it the largest office-cleaning concern in Britain, and the second largest in America, after Servicemaster Industries.

Even before the merger, Hawley had sharply increased its U.S. operations. By 1985, Hawley derived 55 percent of its sales and 60 percent of its pretax profits from the United States, with most of the rest coming from Britain.

"The opportunities are pulling us more and more into the United States," said Michael A. Ashcroft, the company's 40-year-old chairman and president. Britain, he noted, is still far less a consumer of services than is the United States.

If Hawley is focusing on America, America in return is focusing on Hawley. The company's profit growth has attracted the attention of American investors in recent months. Since last fall, U.S. holdings of Hawley's stock have jumped from about 5 percent of the total outstanding, to 30 percent, while the company's share price advanced more than 50 percent during the same period.

At first glance, Hawley's businesses look just plain dull — largely office and hospital cleaning as well as home improvements, security and bus tours of Europe.

"Sweeping and scrubbing offices in the middle of the night is a singularly unglamorous business," noted Peter Knapton, a London-based investment fund manager. "But with good management, you can make a lot of money at it."

Hawley has done precisely that since it was acquired in 1977 by Mr. Ashcroft. At the time, Hawley had revenues of $1.7 million and a history of chronic unprofitability. Its bankers were threatening it with liquidation.

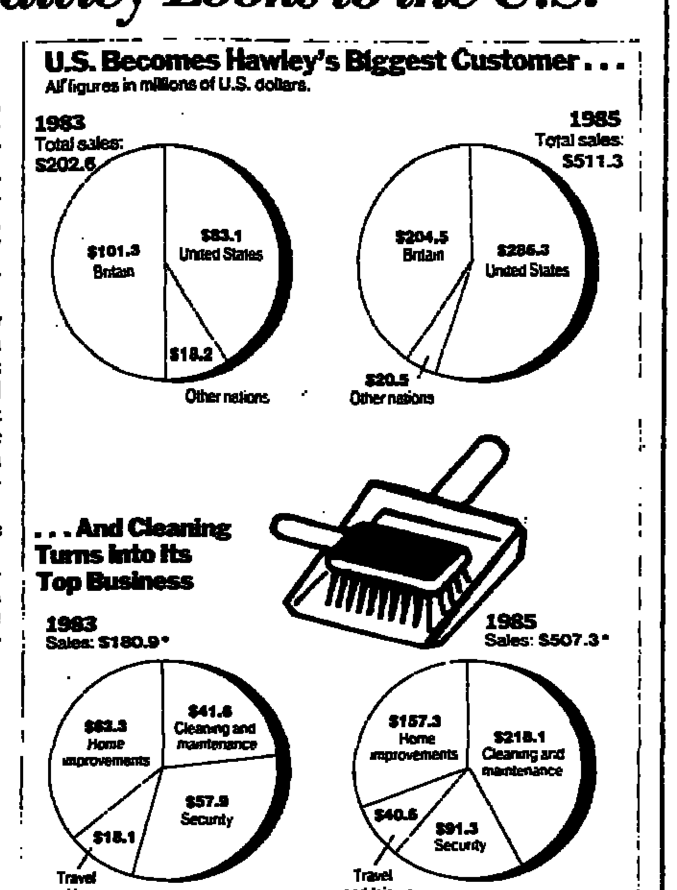
Under Mr. Ashcroft's stewardship, Hawley has grown at a torrid pace, and its "unglamorous" cleaning operation, which has become its biggest division in the last couple of years, has helped turn the company into an anything-but-dull profitmaker.

The Hawley formula is to acquire service businesses in fragmented industries, and then tighten operations and financial controls on the pool of cash generated by the new units. The formula has paid off handsomely.

Over the last five years, the company's sales have increased at an average annual rate of 133 percent, to $511.3 million in 1985, while pretax earnings have advanced at an average yearly clip of 98 percent, to $43.2 million last year.

When Hawley made its hostile bid for Pritchard on May 13, the family-run target company dismissed the $218-million offer as "opportunistic" and its terms as inadequate. Yet the offer looked attractive to many Pritchard

See HAWLEY, Page 16



The New York Times

World Bank Delays Vote on Loan to Brazil

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has postponed a vote on a $450-million agriculture loan for Brazil at the request of the United States, monetary sources said Monday. The vote by the World Bank's executive board, which was scheduled for Monday, had been expected to pass despite U.S. opposition.

It was not known how long it would be delayed.

The loan is designed, in part, to reduce government subsidies to Brazilian farmers. U.S. farmers have argued that the Reagan administration should help them before it helps foreign farmers.

Last Thursday, the United States voted against a $500-million electric-power development loan for Brazil, but the World Bank's executive board overrode U.S. objections and approved the loan. The United States, which has 20.9 percent of the weighted votes at the bank, cannot block loans without support from other governments.

The loan to improve operation of Brazil's hydroelectric industry was opposed by environmentalists and some members of the U.S. Congress who argued that the power project would lead to flooding of a tropical forest.

The Reagan administration was dissatisfied with the preparation of the financing, in part because it was approved before measures to provide further funding for the project were satisfactorily in place, U.S. officials say.

The decision by the United States to oppose the electric-power loan and the request for postponement of the agriculture loan seem to reflect the recent deterioration in trade relations between the two countries.

The administration says its opposition to the loans is based on their individual failings rather than on a broad policy, but there are also political considerations.

The U.S. Soybean Association, a trade group, recently complained in its newsletter that, "It makes no sense for the World Bank to make loans to boost production of commodities already in surplus and already selling at low prices."

More broadly, there is the issue of computer trade between the United States and Brazil, a dispute that has been growing for months. Brazil's informatics law, which prohibits the import of U.S. microcomputers and minicomputers, surprised and angered American trade planners.

The largest domestic issue faced by the Reagan administration is the country's record $150-billion trade deficit and, for this reason, the computer dispute looms large. The deficit not only reflects the impact of imports but also the difficulty U.S. manufacturers are having competing overseas despite the recent drop in the value of the dollar.

The computer issue is the most dramatic trade concern dividing the two countries, but by no means the only one.

U.S. corn growers are upset about imports of ethanol. And the Florida orange juice industry has petitioned the International Trade Commission, an independent U.S. body that makes recommendations to the government on trade issues, alleging that Brazil is dumping frozen orange-juice concentrate on the U.S. market.

Brazil, the largest of the Latin American debtor countries with about $100 billion in debt, has been critical of what it views as protectionist measures in the industrial countries against its exports. Its need to sell goods overseas has become more important as it attempts to cope with debt payments and other economic problems.

As Crisis Deepens, South African Firms 'Invest' in Reforms

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Caught between a black revolt that seems more persistent and blood-stained than ever before and the harsh state of emergency declared earlier this month by the white authorities, South Africa's business leaders found themselves in a curious position over the last few days.

Black labor unions, legal since 1979 and increasingly powerful in the last few years, are virtually the only hope that executives have of keeping some kind of shop-floor order during and after the turmoil.

In the last week, during a wave of detentions across the country, some employers began contacting normally hostile unions with an unusual peace offering: They asked if the unions needed assistance in seeking the release of detained unionists so that annual pay negotiations could proceed.

The business executives' appeal to the unionists highlights the quandary in which corporate leaders now find themselves.

The question facing executives boils down to this: How can business meet black aspirations yet maintain profitability and a system of free enterprise? And does meeting those aspirations anticipate a future whose time and political shadings are still only dimly perceived?

"South African business today faces a serious dilemma," said Clive Menell, deputy chairman of the Anglovaal Ltd. mining company, at a meeting in New York last month.

He said business depended for its prosperity on the increased involvement of blacks as wage earners, consumers, skilled workers and managers. Yet, he said, "the vast majority of black South Africans regard business, the government, apartheid, the status quo and, if you like, the devil, as one."

Over the years, many blacks came to equate the apartheid laws, which provided the cheap labor that boosted profits in this wealthy land, with capitalism itself.

Now, as the political crisis deepens, some of the nation's business leaders are maneuvering for position in anticipation of political change that will leave them, some years down the road, answerable to a government in which blacks form at least a numerical majority.

But the black mistrust of white employers is so great that last week's offerings of assistance sometimes were greeted more by cynical dismissal than with the embrace that business would like to feel. It is, after all, the black majority that provides the consumer power, labor and the skills that will be needed if the economy, now in recession, is to expand.

If black workers are looking with distrust on their employers, they are listening with greater attention, particularly in the nation's segregated black townships, to left-leaning black labor unions. The labor leaders talk with mounting stridency, and not simply of pay increases and improved conditions.

They now talk of a redistribution of wealth, echoing the socialist principles enshrined in the Freedom Charter, the manifesto of the outlawed and exiled African National Congress, which has a substantial following. The congress, based in Zambia, is the most prominent guerrilla organization seeking to overthrow white minority rule.

For companies doing business in South Africa, clearly this is a time of great flux. American companies operating in South Africa, under pressure from politically sensitive boardrooms back home, have joined many South African companies in calling for more rapid political reform.

But such appeals may seem almost frivolous in light of the state of emergency imposed June 12, the nation's harshest ever. And there is scant evidence that such appeals divert the nation's white Afrikaner leaders from policies aimed at guaranteeing their own survival.

When the talk turns to the role of South African business in the process of political change, some business leaders like to preface their remarks by telling the visitor that such involvement is not that new.

Raymond Parsons, president of South Africa's Associated Chambers of Commerce, the country's biggest employer federation, recently showed a reporter some correspondence dating to 1960 between the organization and Hendrik F. Verwoerd, who was then the prime minister.

That was the year of the Sharpeville massacre, in which 69 blacks were shot dead by the police for protesting the pass laws. The tragedy launched a crisis that led to the outlawing of leading black political organizations, including the African National Congress, and a flight of foreign capital.

The message seemed to be that business in South Africa responds more to crisis in its quest for reform than to years of economic growth and of black quiescence.

Since September 1984, South Africa has again been in turmoil. More than 1,600 people have died in violent protest, the currency has faltered and parts of the foreign debt repayments have been frozen.

As in the wake of the 1976 Soweto uprising, big business, unsettled by the depth of black protest, has become more vocal in calls for reform.

Business, by and large, is seeking to distance the economic system of free enterprise from the political system of apartheid in the eyes of a suspicious black majority.

Last September, 91 South African business executives, most of them members of the country's English-speaking corporate elite, signed a full-page newspaper advertisement calling for an end to statutory racial discrimination and for other fundamental changes.

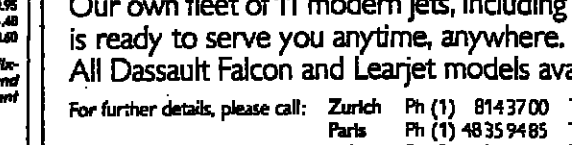
Earlier in the year, English and Afrikaans-speaking executives joined in an unprecedented appeal against U.S. disinvestment.

In recent months, both the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries have advanced detailed proposals for political federalism, a system that would give everyone in South Africa a vote but retain guarantees to the white minority that its voice would not be lost.

Political federalism was proposed as a means of ending apartheid without the introduction of a unitary state and a universal franchise. That system, as advanced by the African National Congress, is feared by some whites, who see in it

See SOUTH AFRICA, Page 13

Your Swiss Connection...
to professionalism and reliability in business aviation



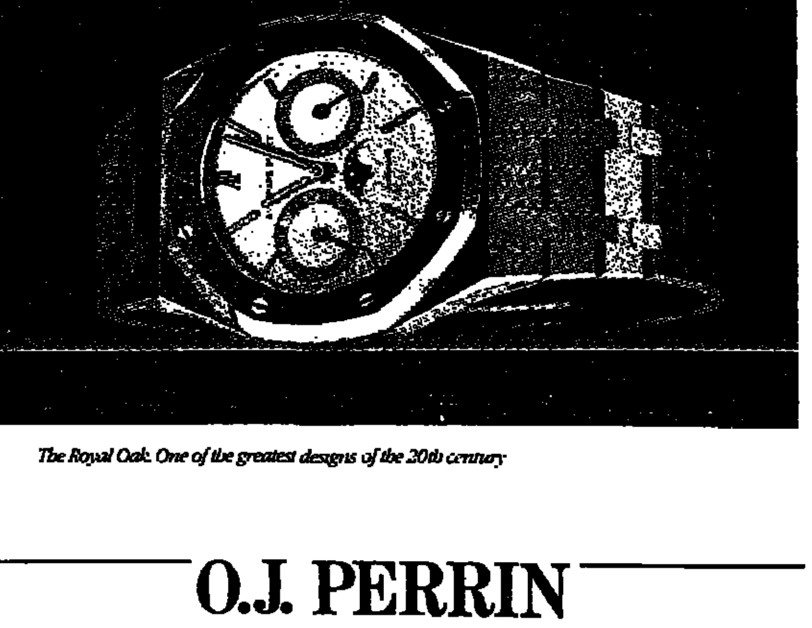
Our own fleet of 11 modern jets, including a DC-9 is ready to serve you anytime, anywhere.
All Dassault Falcon and Learjet models available.

For further details, please call: Zurich Ph (1) 8143700 Tlx 56192
Paris Ph (1) 48359485 Tlx 232917
Milan Ph (2) 278432 Tlx 335475
Madrid Ph (1) 2593224 Tlx 44192
Head Office: Geneva Ph (22) 984510 Tlx 289166

alg AEROLEASING GENEVA

Has your managed investment portfolio gained 50% in the past 12 months?
50%
FUTURES & OPTIONS
If not, contact: Rudolf Wolff
295 Madison Ave New York NY 10017
(212) 573-0440 Telex 4948466 RWFS
Attn W Rafter
Please send details to:
Name
Address
Country
Phone
Telex
*MINIMUM $50,000 06 24

THE Audemars Piguet ROYAL OAK.
NOTHING CAN EQUAL THE ORIGINAL.



The Royal Oak. One of the greatest designs of the 20th century

O.J. PERRIN
Joailliers

PARIS: 33, avenue Victor-Hugo – 8, rue Royale – Aéroport Charles de Gaulle
GENEVE: 68, rue du Rhône CANNES: 6, la Croisette
MEGÈVE: Hôtel Mont-Blanc CRANS-SUR-SIERRE: «Les Trois Vétérans»

هكذا من الأصل

Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	63345	25½	25⅛	25¼	—⅛
CmwE	56051	32¾	32¼	32½	—⅛
AsdDG s	45882	65½	64	64⅞	+18⅞
DartKr	15579	64	62¾	62⅝	—2
Nynex s	13058	68¾	67⅜	67⅝	—1⅛
IBM	10708	147	144½	145⅜	—2⅛
RJR Nb	10685	52¼	50⅝	51⅞	+⅜
Ahmns s	10571	25⅞	25¼	25¾	—⅛
PhilMr s	10233	71½	69⅛	71¼	+1⅞
AldSan n	9820	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+⅛
OakInd	9727	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Schlmb	9694	32¾	32	32½	+⅛
BaxtTr	9324	19¼	18¾	18⅞	—⅜
Kmart	9260	54⅝	53½	53⅝	+1
BellAtl s	9210	71⅞	70¼	70¾	—1⅛

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	122,750,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	170,948,830
Amex 4 p.m. volume	9,850,000
Amex prev. cons. close	15,090,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	113,518,900
NYSE volume up	39,000,790
NYSE volume down	66,445,740
Amex volume up	3,669,570
Amex volume down	4,181,920

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	141.37	140.40	140.71	—0.94
Industrials	163.52	162.76	162.74	—1.30
Transp.	119.54	118.49	119.54	—0.41
Utilities	71.70	71.30	71.56	—0.18
Finance	151.39	150.46	150.46	—0.73

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.91	+0.05
Utilities	89.93	—0.08
Industrials	89.81	+0.81

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	724	761
Declined	896	889
Unchanged	347	329
Total Issues	1967	1979
New Highs	69	82
New Lows	20	31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 20	372,441	652,436	37,255
June 19	251,197	395,330	1,072
June 18	308,360	412,010	8,585
June 17	287,420	501,181	21,255
June 16	403,289	423,549	531

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1873.47	1883.40	1853.39	1864.26	—15.28
Trans	775.75	794.00	761.63	782.98	+4.25
Util	189.83	190.82	187.69	189.17	—1.22
Comp	715.30	722.55	706.14	714.58	—3.11

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	267	270
Declined	326	317
Unchanged	231	234
Total Issues	824	821
New Highs	29	33
New Lows	11	8

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	276.76	273.31	274.11	—2.65
Transp.	202.84	198.14	201.04	—1.89
Utilities	109.26	108.11	108.53	—0.73
Finance	28.90	28.48	28.57	—0.33
Composite	247.58	244.45	245.26	—2.32

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	396.83	—0.05	396.54	289.97
Industrials	401.83	—0.23	405.18	296.61
Finance	529.47	+2.80	527.83	374.76
Insurance	446.28	—0.87	444.73	341.39
Utilities	343.30	+1.71	348.68	278.70
Banks	433.77	+1.15	429.70	286.59
Transp.	362.93	—1.88	363.14	257.48

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	957	1,021
Declined	1,203	1,029
Unchanged	2,133	2,245
Total Issues	4,293	4,295

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ICH s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wickes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dmined	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdahl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All sFF wt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CaSler s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unicp pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAustP n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HmHar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HitterMn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PaliCo s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PetroPd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Off in Moderate Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday as blue chips slid in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which spurted 23.68, to 1,879.54 Friday, was down 15.28, to 1,864.26, at the NYSE close. Declining issues led advances by an 8-7 ratio among the 1,950 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Big Board volume amounted to about 120.5 million shares compared with 149.1 million on Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said trading this week will be influenced by end-of-quarter portfolio adjustments and, possibly, anticipation of lower interest rates. Many economists are revising downward their forecasts for second- and third-quarter gross national product growth.

Analysts said they expected that lower growth could spur the Federal Reserve Board to nudge interest rates lower.

Anne Gregory, publisher of the Merrill Lynch Market Letter, said odds favor a rise in stock prices this summer, perhaps to a new high of 1,950 to 2,000 on the Dow Jones industrial average. But she said a "significant correction — on the order of 15 to 20 percent" is possible later this year or early in 1987.

At 3 P.M., AT&T was at the top of the active list and off a bit.

Commonwealth Edison was up slightly in active trading.

Associated Dry Goods was up $19, to $65, on news that May Department Stores Co. is offering about $2.7 billion to buy it. The move would make May the biggest general merchandise retailer in the United States. May was lower.

Other retailers, including K mart, Allied Stores, U.S. Shoe and Federated Department Stores, were advancing amid takeover speculation.

IBM and Digital Equipment were a bit lower, but Cray Research was advancing.

A People Express announcement that it was putting itself up for sale had an immediate and stunning effect on stocks of other air carriers.

Amr spurted 3⅜ to 55⅞, Delta 2⅜ to 43¼, UAL 3¼ to 55, NWA 2⅛ to 50¼, U.S. Air 3⅜ to 34¼, Southwest 1⅛ to 21⅜ and Western Airlines, ⅞ to 11½.

The Dow transportation index, which includes airlines, rails and trucking issues, went from a deficit of 13 points to a rise of more than 4 in the final hour.

In the semiconductor group, Texas Instruments was up a bit but Motorola, National Semiconductor and Advanced Micro Devices were all lower.

Among blue chips, General Motors, General Electric, U.S. Steel, American Express and Eastman Kodak were all slightly lower. Dow Chemical was ahead.

R.J. Reynolds, Philip Morris and U.S. Tobacco were ahead in heavy trading. The stocks rose Friday after a federal jury ruled that U.S. Tobacco was not liable for the death of a 19-year-old high school student who used the company's snuff. The case was considered one of the strongest ever brought against the tobacco industry.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
[illegible]										
		B								
[illegible]										
		C								
[illegible]										
		D								
[illegible]										
		E								
[illegible]										
		F								
[illegible]										
		G								
[illegible]										
		H								
[illegible]										
		I								
[illegible]										
		J								
[illegible]										
		K								
[illegible]										
		L								
[illegible]										
		M								
[illegible]										
		N								
[illegible]										
		O								
[illegible]										
		P								
[illegible]										

(Continued on next left-hand page)

May Bids $2.7 Billion To Acquire Associated

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — May Department Stores has offered to acquire Associated Dry Goods Inc., the owner of the Lord & Taylor and L. Robinson department store chains, for the equivalent of $2.7 billion.

The transaction would create one of the largest retailing companies in the United States and continue an industry trend toward consolidation.

May, the third-largest U.S. operator of department stores, and Associated, the fifth-largest, would, if merged, move into a virtual deadlock in terms of sales with the industry leader, Federated Department Stores, which reported sales of nearly $10 billion last year.

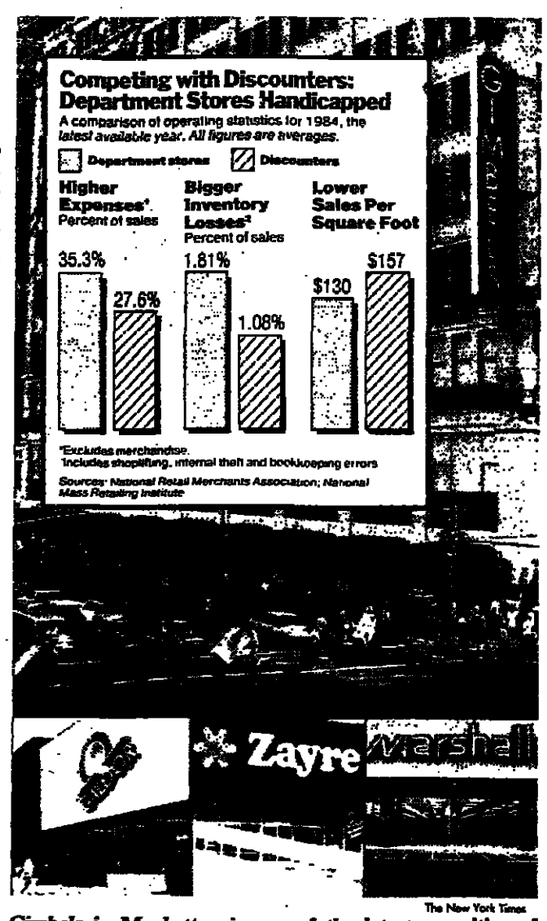
The proposed merger follows dramatic changes for two venerable department store chains. Eleven Gimbels stores and six Ohrbach's stores, all in the East, were sold last week. The six remaining Ohrbach's outlets on the West Coast were put up for sale.

In a letter delivered Friday to Joseph H. Johnson, the chairman of Associated, May's chairman, David C. Farrell, said he would pay $66 worth of May common stock for each of the 35 million Associated shares outstanding and $211.20 of May common stock for each Associated preferred share.

Associated rejected as "unreasonable" a Tuesday morning deadline on its response to the offer by May but said its board would consider the offer "in due course."

Stacy Ruchlamer, a retail analyst for Shearson Lehman Brothers, said the $66-a-share price was fair and represented 20 times Associated's projected earnings for 1986. "May is getting Associated at a time when operationally they're not at top performance," he said.

The announcement of May's offer sent Associated's stock soaring $18.875 Monday to close at $64.875 on the New York Stock Exchange. May stock fell $4.75 to $83. *(NYT, AP)*



The New York Times

Gimbels in Manhattan is one of the latest casualties of suburban discounters, such as Zayre and Marshalls.

Official Sees More Banks Leaving Bahrain

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — The governor of the Bahrain Monetary Agency has said that he expects more banks to leave the island this year, but that most cutbacks in operational costs already have been achieved.

Bahrain is the biggest banking center in the Middle East, with about 170 banks represented. But some of them have pulled out recently and many more have made major reductions in operations amid a regional economic downturn caused by falling oil revenues.

The agency's governor, Abdulla Saif, said Thursday he expected several more offshore-bank branches to close in 1986.

"There has, of course been some retrenchment and some streamlining of activities," he said, "but I sense that we have now seen the most of that."

He said four new applications from banks were now being processed and that the overall number of institutions in Bahrain would remain close to 170.

Asked if the banks that left would be "punished" by not being allowed to return later, Mr. Saif said: "In certain cases it is fully understandable that banks may wish to close their doors, and in those cases the authorities have no difficulty.

"Where, however, it is clear that a bank's motivation has been purely that of making profit," he said, "I think it is equally understandable that the authorities may wish to view them in a different light."

The Bank of Nova Scotia and Kredietbank of Belgium recently announced plans to close their Bahrain offshore-banking units, or OBUs.

Three offshore-banking units and three representative offices closed in 1985, and one offshore-banking unit and two representative offices closed in 1984. Mr. Saif said three of the four offshore-banking units had closed because of the collapse of the parent bank.

He said the consolidated assets of the offshore banks in Bahrain, including those held abroad by institutions based here, totaled about $64 billion at the end of March. He said he expected that figure to level off to about $60 billion.

Old-Line U.S. Retailers Victims of Fatal Squeeze

By Isadore Barmash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Caught between aggressive discounters and such thriving higher-priced chains as Macy's and Bloomingdale's, old-line U.S. department stores catering to the broad lower-income market are facing an increasingly bleak future, especially in New York.

This week, the death knell was sounded for most of the 20 Gimbels department stores in the Eastern United States and six Ohrbach's stores, also in the East. In addition, six remaining Ohrbach's outlets on the West Coast were put on the block.

Manhattan was particularly hard hit: It was announced that Ohrbach's flagship store near Herald Square would close early next year and that the two Gimbels stores would soon hold liquidation sales. That followed the disclosure earlier this year that Alexander's would shut its large store at 59th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The announcements, analysts say, reflect a long-term shift in urban marketing trends that has left this type of department store vulnerable to challenges from both ends of the retail spectrum. The affected stores have catered to families with annual incomes of $10,000 to $25,000.

"The worst place to be today is in the middle," said Richard L. Hersh, president of the National Mass Retailing Institute, the discounters' trade association. "People either want a bargain or quality goods with service for which they will pay. Gimbels or Ohrbach's was unable to develop either perception."

"The combination of the general-merchandise discounters and the off-price apparel merchants has clobbered the urban department stores and they have largely failed to offset that competition," said Bernard B. Zients, former president of Gimbels New York.

"Gimbels and Ohrbach's tried to match the discounters, but unlike them, carried along the burden of typically high department store expenses," said Walter K. Levy, a marketing consultant. "That doomed them."

Those expenses include a better-paid sales staff, higher advertising costs and more expensive real estate.

In 1984, department store costs, excluding that of merchandise, came to 35.3 percent of sales, while discounters operated at a 27.6 percent ratio, making it possible for the discounters to sell at lower prices. The difference helps to explain how discounters were able to register sales that year of $157 a square foot ($1744.44 per sqare meter), compared with $130 at the department stores.

In addition, a barrage of sales promotions aimed at building store traffic for regular-priced goods has severely hurt the secondary stores, while the higher-priced department stores generally have been posting healthy earnings.

The 20 stores operated by Gimbels in the New York and Philadelphia areas are said to have lost $10 million in 1985 on relatively static sales of $450 million.

Management's role in the failure of some of the department stores is cited by some analysts along with the other factors.

"It's definitely been a management problem because management is supposed to cope with competition and demographic changes," said James Posner, a retailing consultant.

Nine of the 11 stores that were sold are to be converted by the purchaser, Allied Stores Corp., into Stern's stores, which Allied said are designed to appeal to higher-income customers. The two other stores that were sold will also remain as retail operations under other names.

Still unsold by BAT Industries PLC, the British company that bought Gimbels in 1974, are the two Manhattan Gimbels stores.

Japanese Airlines to Adjust Fares on International Routes

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's Transport ministry said Monday that it will allow airlines to raise air fares from the United States to Japan by 12 percent for economy class and 10 percent for first class, effective July 1, to adjust for the yen's sharp rise against the dollar.

Meanwhile, air fares from Japan to the United States will be reduced by 10 percent this fall, a ministry official, Kagehiro Kajiwara, said. The ministry said it also will allow airlines to introduce family discount fares from Japan to the U.S. West Coast, Guam and Saipan, also starting this fall.

The discount would be between 35 and 45 percent, he said.

The fare change became necessary as the yen's sharp rise had widened the difference between the dollar-based air fare from the United States to Japan and the yen-based fare from Japan to the United States, the official said.

Mr. Kajiwara also said that round-trip air fares from Japan to Europe, including Paris, London, Rome and Frankfurt, will be reduced by 12 percent, but one-way fares from Europe to Japan will be raised by 3 percent, effective July 1.

He said the present economy-class air fare from Los Angeles to Tokyo is $799, while that from Tokyo to Los Angeles is $1,253.

He said the present round-trip air fare from Tokyo to Paris is $4,800 in economy class while that from Paris to Tokyo is $3,217.

The dollar has fallen to about 169 yen from 242 yen last September, when monetary authorities of five industrial nations, including Japan, agreed to lead the dollar lower to help reduce the large U.S. trade deficit.

JAL Reports Boeing to Alter 747 Design

Reuters

TOKYO — Boeing Co. has informed Japan Air Lines Co. that it plans design changes on its Boeing 747s, a JAL spokesman said Monday.

He said Boeing was expected to give a formal notice of the changes shortly to all users of the aircraft.

The spokesman said the changes would include reinforcement of the bulkhead, the barrier that separates the cabin and the tail section, and a new device to safeguard against oil leakages from the hydraulic oil pumping systems.

The Japanese Transport Ministry's investigation committee is still trying to determine the cause of the 1985 crash of a JAL jumbo jet that killed 520 people.

EC Inflation Hits Record Low

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The annual inflation rate for the European Community fell to a record low of 3.5 percent in May, with many members of the 12-nation bloc reporting lower fuel bills because of the decline in oil prices, statistics published Monday showed.

COMPANY NOTES

Aral AG, West Germany's largest fuel retailer, said revenue in 1985 rose to 15.5 billion Deutsche marks (9 billion), a 3.3-percent increase from 15 billion DM in 1984. Profit transferred to shareholders rose to 50 million DM from 20 million the year before.

ASEA AB of Sweden said it would acquire a Finnish electrical equipment maker, Oy Kymmene-Stromberg, for an undisclosed amount. ASEA said the takeover, subject to approval by the Swedish and Finnish governments, covered all Stromberg's operations except thermal products.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG reported that net profit fell 75.8 percent to 35.23 million Deutsche marks ($15.66 million) in 1985 from 145.49 million in 1984 and group assets rose to 63.67 billion DM from 60.70 billion. The decline in profit was attributed to an increase in risk provisions.

Beghin-Say SA, the French sugar group, is raising capital to 522.3 million francs ($72.5 million) from 1.8 million through the issue of more than two million nonvoting investment certificates with a nominal value of 65 francs. The certificates will be offered at 250 francs each and will have a payment date of Jan. 20, 1986.

CSR Ltd., an Australian diversified resources group, plans expansion using the proceeds of its proposed 80-million-share placement and a 1-for-10 options issue. The placement, at 3 dollars ($2.07) a share, and the issue of about 62.5 million options at 1 dollar each will raise about 300 million dollars initially and 460 million in all over five years.

Konishiroku Photo Industry Co. said it had acquired 7.36 million shares, or 89 percent, of Fotomat Corp.'s common stock outstanding, and it has extended its tender offer for until midnight, July 2.

Nynex Corp. said it would seek judicial and regulatory approval to participate in a trans-Atlantic fiber-optic-cable joint venture by acquiring all of Tel-Optik Ltd. Financial details were not released. Tel-Optik and Cable & Wireless PLC are in a joint venture to install and operate two submarine cables linking New York and London.

Philips NV signed an agreement with Taiwan Fluorescent Lamp Co. to establish a joint venture near Taipei for the production of energy-saving light bulbs. Philips will hold a 51-percent share of the new company. A company spokesman declined to specify the amount of the investment.

Thomson SA of France and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany have won a $135-million contract to update the Hawk air-defense system. The two groups developed the Hawk-Pip 1 mobile system of ground-to-air missiles and radar surveillance for the United States and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces.

SOUTH AFRICA: *Companies Invest in Reforms*

(Continued from first finance page)

the roots of the decay that they perceive in the rest of Africa.

Despite the displays of liberalism, neglect of black advancement has left its own legacy. Blacks make up the bulk of the nation's workforce, but few companies have black directors on their boards, and many are only now contemplating "affirmative action programs" to advance blacks.

But advancement other than through merit is frowned upon by white contenders for promotion. And while South African companies may boast relatively liberal leaders, most would acknowledge that more conservative whites in management positions are less ready than their chairmen to embrace political change favoring blacks.

There are other paradoxes in the quest for reform. South Africa, said Mr. Parsons, "is one of the few countries in the world where the business community is to the left of the government." Yet it remains far from the right of those radical blacks seeking to overthrow apartheid.

Some leading businessmen, such as Tony Bloom, chairman of Premier Group, one of the country's biggest conglomerates, favor the legalization of the African National Congress and the release of its imprisoned leader, Nelson Mandela.

Yet, the congress's economic blueprint for a future South Africa calls for nationalization of mines, banks and "monopoly industry" and state control of other industries. The congress, moreover, has a formal alliance with the outlawed pro-Soviet South African Communist Party.

The belief among some business leaders seems to be that the longer negotiations that include the African National Congress are delayed, the more radical the congress's demands will become.

"Not all, but many, businessmen believe that the release of Nelson Mandela must be implemented in a broader political package which has the capacity to defuse a volatile political situation in South Africa," Mr. Parsons said.

By this argument, the congress cannot claim a monopoly on all of South Africa's blacks since there are other interest groups, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Zulu-based Inkatha movement, which is marked by its readiness for political compromise with the whites and by moderate economic policies that oppose disinvestment.

"There is a huge, inherent danger of a Marxist-communist takeover," said Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick'n'Pay, South Africa's most prosperous retail chain. "But the sooner we start negotiating, the greater chance we have of not letting the forces of the left take over."

Referring to executives who consider themselves enlightened and powerful enough to help mold the nation's future, Mr. Ackerman said: "We are not backing a Communist future for South Africa.

"We'll fight it tooth and nail," he said. "But we are so fragmented as a country that there is one hell of a chance of a unity of various splinter groups without being pushed into a new, economic order."

Mr. Ackerman portrays his company as one of the most liberalized, quoting statistics showing that 56 of his managers are black, and pointing to the share-ownership plan, which permits workers of several years standing to acquire shares in the family-owned company, and other benefits. The company does not have a black on its board of directors.

Yet, in a recent strike, Mr. Ackerman said, he discovered that profitable, relatively liberal companies have become a target for the black trade unions. Those companies are seen by union negotiators as unlikely to risk losing a liberal image through tough industrial relations practices.

To varying degrees, South African business organizations and individual entrepreneurs like to claim credit for changes in the political system that have increased black mobility. Yet, some business leaders say, it was only after the upheaval of 1976 that big business shook free of a complacency bred of years of sustained economic growth in South Africa.

Rivals Ready Plans Before OPEC Session

Reuters

BRIONI, Yugoslavia — As OPEC delegates gathered here Monday, two rival groups of ministers planned separate meetings to complete opposing proposals for the future of the troubled organization.

With oil prices still languishing, few of the delegates to the semiannual conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries believed that the two factions would succeed in finding common ground.

"A lot of people have got a lot of reasons for thinking different ways," one of the delegates said. He predicted a short and inconclusive conference.

Six "mainstream" countries, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Kuwait, Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates were expected to meet Monday to reaffirm OPEC's policy of defending its share of the world oil market. A majority of the organization's members approved the policy in December.

But Algeria, Iran and Libya blame the policy for the slump in oil prices to around $12 a barrel from nearly $30 last November, and are likely to agree to call for its abandonment.

In an apparent shift, Energy Minister Xavier Espinosa Terán of Ecudaor said Monday upon arriving in Brioni: "Prices are more important than volume."

Mr. Espinosa formerly backed the "market share" policy. But noting that OPEC production had climbed to nearly 19 million barrels a day, almost three million barrels above the official ceiling, he said the aim of the policy had "already been achieved."

Of the remaining members, Iraq is more interested in increasing its own output and in its war with Iran than in wider OPEC objectives. Gabon's minister is due to arrive in Brioni Tuesday, and Qatar's minister is not expected to attend.

Moët·Hennessy

The shareholders general meeting held in Paris on June 6, 1986 under the presidency of M. Alain Chevalier approved Moet-Hennessy's 1985 financial statements and the dividend payment of FF 23 per share proposed by the Board. This, together with the tax credit (prepaid tax) of FF 11.50, amounts to a gross dividend of FF 34.50.

The dividend of FF 23, net of the February 13, 1986 interim dividend of FF 9, will be paid from July 1, 1986 to both existing shares at December 31, 1985 and new shares resulting from the February 13, 1986 1-for-5 stock split. This represents a 20% increase of the total dividend paid over 1984.

The shareholders general meeting re-elected M. Frederic Chandon de Briailles to the Board of Directors for a 6 year period.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, M. Frederic Chandon de Briailles was re-elected vice-chairman.

The chairman reported to the Board on Group's operations for the first five months, which are in line with projections.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

N.Y. Merc: Focus of World Oil Trade

By John C. Given
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — *The frenzied* din of the New York Mercantile Exchange has the atmosphere of a big-time prize fight, but it is the world price of oil at stake and not a boxing title.

Shouting, screaming, waving their arms, traders jostle one another in three circular pits to buy and sell contracts for crude oil, gasoline and heating oil.

In the three years since crude oil trading began at the exchange — and especially since prices began to collapse in November — the three rings have emerged as a major focal point of the world oil trade.

The New York Mercantile is just one of several futures exchanges sharing a trading floor the size of a sports arena. Trading in gold, silver, cotton, coffee, cocoa and sugar goes on around the room at the same time.

At the crude oil pit, traders deal in contracts calling for the future delivery of 1,000 42-gallon barrels of West Texas Intermediate, the major U.S. grade.

Prices can change many times a minute. Each time, the price flashes on other boards and video screens around the world.

In recent weeks, daily transactions have averaged about 32 million barrels of crude — or the equivalent of about three-fourths of the estimated 44.1 million barrels the non-Communist world is consuming each day. An additional 18 million barrels of refined products have been trading every day.

Each crude contract usually calls for delivery up to 18 months later at any pipeline or storage facility in Cushing, Oklahoma.

But in fact, less than 1 percent actually results in the physical transfer of "wet barrels," since the industry still relies mainly on the cash market for such transactions.

The New York Mercantile is used mainly for dealing in "paper barrels," both to hedge against price declines and for speculation.

"About 50 percent of all trading here is done by the industry — international major oil companies, trading companies, independent refiners, producers, users and municipalities," said Rosemary McFadden, the exchange's 37-year-old president. The balance is accounted for by speculators.

Perhaps the most celebrated example of successful hedging was conducted by T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co.

Believing oil prices were about to plunge, Mr. Pickens sold contracts in November to deliver at a future date about 3 million barrels of crude at the prevailing price of $26.50 a barrel. That was the equivalent of almost all of Mesa's projected crude production for 1986.

The market collapsed. Several months later, Mr. Pickens bought contracts to buy 3 million barrels at an average $16.50 a barrel.

By offsetting the promise to deliver oil for $26.50 a barrel with the contract to buy the same amount for $16.50, Mr. Pickens realized a net gain of $10 a barrel, or a total of $30 million in profit for Mesa.

Had oil prices risen instead of declined and stayed higher when his promise to deliver came due, Mr. Pickens would have lost. But in the event of such a rise, he could have cut his loss by buying a contract for immediate delivery sometime between the date he first sold the contract to sell the oil and the date the initial contract came due.

The procedure enables a company to reduce the risks of wild swings in the market, much as the agriculture industry has for years.

For the oil industry, however, the idea of petroleum as a commodity — like hog bellies, gold, soybeans, wheat or corn — is something new.

Ever since the first oil well was drilled in Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859, petroleum has often been controlled by one power block or another.

John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust emerged in the first 50 years to dominate the young domestic industry until it was broken up by the Supreme Court in 1911.

The next two decades marked a period of boom and bust.

After prices hit 10 cents a barrel in 1933, the Texas Railroad Commission moved in.

Officially, the board's purpose was to regulate production to prevent the premature depletion of Texas's oil fields. But in matching output to the oil companies' estimates of demand, it set the world's price for oil.

Meanwhile, as international demand outstripped Texas's surplus supply, the major companies extended their prospecting overseas.

Within two decades, the major U.S. and British oil companies were setting the prices they paid other nations for their crude, then presiding over pricing decisions all the way to the gas pump.

The companies' grip began to weaken in the 1960s as oil-producing countries grew more insistent about controlling their own resources.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, born in 1960, grew stronger. Producing nations, led by Libya in 1970, began to nationalize their oil industries.

In 1973, OPEC, which produced more than half the non-Communist world's oil, finally wrested control of the market from the major oil companies after the Arab oil embargo disrupted world supplies. The price of oil soared nearly 12.5 times, from $2.55 a barrel to a peak of $34.16 by the end of 1981.

But the high prices encouraged energy conservation, pushing consumption down. And major new oil fields were discovered outside OPEC, including the North Sea, Alaska's North Slope and Mexico.

The cartel tried to keep its grip on oil prices by limiting its own production. But the growing glut in world supplies overwhelmed those efforts.

Companies, which once had to sign contracts for OPEC oil at the cartel's prices, turned to the spot market to buy oil at cheaper prices.

Trying to keep their customers, some OPEC members ignored the cartel's price structure by offering discounts.

Then last year, Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest exporter, began selling oil at prices linked to the value of refined products.

Finally, OPEC announced in December that it was abandoning production quotas to seek a higher market share, and prices collapsed.

While OPEC was struggling to retain its control of the market in the early 1980s, the New York Mercantile was a minor commodities exchange for potatoes, two minor metals, gasoline and heating oil.

It added crude oil to its small portfolio on March 30, 1983, drawing little interest initially, with 323,153 crude-oil contracts changing hands by the end of the year. But interest has soared with the problems of the oil market. In the first five months of this year, trading had mushroomed to 2.9 million contracts.

Speculation is a definite part of the action. But, unlike a gambling casino, the exchange does not play the role of "the house."

It is a nonprofit operation, depending on revenue from fees on each transaction by traders who occupy the 816 "seats," or memberships, that are owned by companies, brokerage houses and individuals.

Before crude oil futures were introduced, a seat on the exchange cost $35,000. In late May, a seat changed hands for $125,000, Mary Ann Matlock, an exchange spokeswoman, said.

Some people in the oil business maintain that the exchange has helped drive down the price of oil by focusing attention on "paper" barrels instead of the prices paid for "wet" barrels on the cash, or spot, market.

In fact, there is no central clearinghouse for spot sales, while the posted prices that are paid by refiners for delivery of crude oil vary.

Often these prices differ from that of the contract for the closest-month futures contract available, sometimes by as much as $1 or more per barrel. But those differences have narrowed, as more companies have come to use the Mercantile Exchange as a reference point.

"It wasn't NYMEX that announced in mid-December that it was increasing production. It was Sheikh Yamani," Ms. McFadden said, referring to Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

"Does NYMEX lead the cash market or does the cash market lead NYMEX? My response is: There's a simultaneity of these transactions."

For the oil industry, the idea of petroleum as a commodity — like hog bellies, gold, soybeans or corn — is something new.

ADVERTISEMENT

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from June 30th, 1986 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 52 of the CDRs Ingersoll-Rand Company each repr. 5 shares will be payable with Dfls. 6,85 net (div. per record-date 21.5.1986; gross $-,65 p. sh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $-,4875 = Dfls. 1,22 per CDR. Div. eps belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (=$-,4875 = Dfls. 1,22) with Dfls. 5,63 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th June 1986

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND

PRICES AT 19.6.86

A:	U.S. DOLLAR "CASH"	$10.29
B:	MULTICURRENCY "CASH"	$12.62
X:	STERLING "CASH"	£10.14
C:	DOLLAR BONDS	$12.51
D:	MULTICURRENCY BONDS	$14.98
E:	STERLING BONDS	£11.51
F:	DEUTSCHMARK BONDS	DM10.48
G:	YEN BONDS	YEN1061.00
H:	ECU BONDS	ECU10.88
I:	STERLING EQUITY	£10.00
M:	U.S. EQUITIES	$11.52

FOREIGN & COLONIAL MANAGEMENT (JERSEY) LIMITED
14 MULCASTER STREET, ST HELIER, JERSEY, C.I.
TEL: 05347471 TELEX: 4192063
FOR OTHER F & C FUNDS, SEE INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LIST

BUSINESS LISTS FROM YELLOW PAGES IN USA

Need a List or Mailing Labels for any Yellow Page Category in U.S.A.? Write for our free catalog.

American Business Directories, Inc.
P.O. Box 27347 Dept 47876
Omaha Nebraska 68127 USA
Phone (402) 331-7169. TELEX 910-101-0855 Ambiz)

NEW

ROYAL TRUST
Hi-Yield
OFFSHORE CHEQUE ACCOUNT

A current account that earns 9·84%*

New 'Hi-Yield' from Royal Trust gives you flexibility, security and a high return.
Main features include:
- High rates of interest linked to the money markets
- Cheque books in Sterling, U.S. Dollars and multi-currency
- Interest paid gross
- Immediate access to funds
- Capital security
- Confidentiality
- No minimum withdrawals
- Statements quarterly with full narratives
- Interest calculated daily and credited quarterly
- No charge for the first five cheques issued each month
- The minimum amount required to open an account is only £2,000 or US$10,000.

ROYAL TRUST
Royal Trust Bank (Isle of Man), Royal Trust House, 60/62 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel. (0624) 29521. Tlx. 628520

Royal Trust Bank (Isle of Man) is incorporated with unlimited liability and is part of one of Canada's largest financial institutions with assets under administration exceeding Canadian $60 billion.
We were the first North American financial institution to be established in the Isle of Man.

*Compounded annual sterling rate at 20th June 1986

ROYAL TRUST
Hi-Yield
OFFSHORE CHEQUE ACCOUNT
To: Royal Trust Bank (Isle of Man), Royal Trust House, 60/62 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man
Tel. (0624) 29521 Tlx. 628520
Please tick
☐ I/WE wish to open a Hi-Yield Offshore Cheque Account. A cheque is enclosed for £ or US$
☐ Please send more details of your Hi-Yield Offshore Cheque Account
Name
Address
IHT 24 6

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
[illegible]										

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 23

Grains

WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
3.10	2.41	Jul	2.45	2.51	2.44½	2.49½	+.03¾
2.99	2.42	Sep	2.46	2.51	2.45½	2.49¾	+.03¼
3.09	2.50	Dec	2.53¼	2.57¼	2.53	2.56	+.02¼
3.08	2.49½	Mar	2.52¾	2.56½	2.52¼	2.55½	+.03
3.00	2.41	May	2.43½	2.46	2.42	2.44	+.01½
2.50	2.29½	Jul	2.29½	2.32¾	2.29	2.31½	+.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 6,183
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,230 up 754

CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.86	2.15½	Jul	2.34	2.34¼	2.33½	2.34¼	
2.70	1.95¼	Sep	1.96½	1.96½	1.95½	1.95½	—.01¼
2.38½	1.89	Dec	1.89	1.89½	1.88	1.88¼	—.01½
2.42½	1.97¼	Mar	1.98	1.98¼	1.97¼	1.97½	—.01
2.42	2.02½	May	2.03¼	2.03¼	2.01½	2.01¾	—.01¾
2.27	2.03¾	Jul	2.04	2.04	2.02	2.02	—.01½
2.01½	1.94¼	Sep	1.95¼	1.95¼	1.94¾	1.94¾	+.00½

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 22,379
Prev. Day Open Int. 118,251 up 159

Metals

COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
67.45	62.40	Jun				62.70	—.20
72.55	60.35	Jul	62.90	62.90	62.50	62.80	—.20
		Aug				62.95	—.20
70.90	60.90	Sep	63.20	63.25	62.80	63.10	—.20
70.70	61.60	Dec	63.50	63.60	63.25	63.50	—.15
70.20	63.30	Jan				63.60	—.15
70.00	62.55	Mar	63.85	64.00	62.80	63.80	—.15
70.10	62.90	May	64.05	64.05	64.05	64.00	—.15
69.95	63.25	Jul	64.25	64.25	64.10	64.20	—.15
70.35	67.50	Sep				64.45	—.10
69.50	64.80	Dec				64.95	+.05
70.80	70.80	Jan				65.05	+.05
68.50	64.55	Mar				65.25	

Est. Sales 7,800 Prev. Sales 66,944
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,471

SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
554.0	485.0	Jun				506.3	—3.9
945.0	487.0	Jul	512.0	513.5	504.0	507.0	—4.0
540.0	510.0	Aug				510.1	—4.0
940.0	493.0	Sep	517.5	520.0	511.0	512.0	—5.3
799.0	503.0	Dec	526.5	528.5	520.0	522.5	—4.0
789.0	510.5	Jan				525.5	—4.1
770.0	511.0	Mar	535.5	538.0	528.5	531.4	—4.2
752.0	520.0	May				537.5	—4.3
746.0	524.0	Jul	549.7	549.7	545.0	543.7	—4.4
729.2	532.0	Sep	552.0	552.0	552.0	550.5	—4.5
694.0	543.5	Dec	565.0	569.0	560.0	561.0	—4.6
607.0	553.0	Jan				564.8	—4.6
610.0	535.0	Mar	581.0	581.0	572.0	572.1	—4.7

Est. Sales 13,000 Prev. Sales 18,447
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,823 off 1,039

PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
450.00	294.00	Jun				434.10	+4.40
455.50	273.00	Jul	432.10	436.00	431.50	435.10	+3.90
459.50	303.50	Oct	439.00	441.00	436.00	440.10	+3.90
462.00	347.00	Jan	443.50	443.50	440.50	443.10	+3.90
463.00	361.00	Apr	446.50	446.50	445.00	446.30	+3.90
463.00	417.00	Jul	449.00	449.00	449.00	449.80	+3.90

Est. Sales 4,647 Prev. Sales 3,790
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,466 off 163

GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
433.50	320.50	Jun	340.20	341.30	340.20	341.00	+.40
		Jul	341.80	341.80	341.80	341.90	+.60
427.50	328.00	Aug	342.80	344.00	342.50	343.30	+.60
395.70	331.50	Oct	346.00	346.80	345.70	346.30	+.60
392.00	336.50	Dec	349.50	350.50	348.80	349.40	+.60
397.50	337.30	Feb	353.00	353.00	353.00	353.00	+.60
405.00	344.30	Apr	356.80	356.80	356.80	356.40	+.60
409.00	350.50	Jun				360.10	+.60
408.50	356.00	Aug	363.70	363.70	363.70	363.90	+.60
420.00	361.00	Oct	368.40	368.40	368.40	367.70	+.60
399.40	365.00	Dec				371.80	+.60
389.00	371.50	Feb				376.10	+.60
392.50	378.00	Apr				380.50	+.60

Est. Sales 16,000 Prev. Sales 11,601
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,701 off 434

Livestock

CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
61.75	49.85	Aug	54.95	55.17	54.57	54.92	
60.60	49.45	Oct	53.60	53.80	53.25	53.65	—.02
61.75	51.60	Dec	54.90	55.10	54.65	54.87	—.03
60.20	51.70	Feb	53.65	53.75	53.45	53.67	+.02
58.90	53.30	Apr	55.00	55.17	54.70	54.95	
57.70	54.25	Jun	55.77	55.77	55.50	55.70	

Est. Sales 14,884 Prev. Sales 18,624
Prev. Day Open Int. 52,109 off 815

HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
54.27	40.45	Jul	54.27	54.92	54.05	54.80	+.53
51.20	39.00	Aug	51.10	51.40	50.60	51.05	—.05
45.50	36.50	Oct	45.15	45.22	44.80	44.95	—.27
46.20	38.37	Dec	45.75	45.87	45.50	45.67	—.05
44.47	39.95	Feb	44.60	44.90	44.20	44.30	—.02
41.60	37.20	Apr	40.42	40.60	39.95	40.22	—.20
43.00	39.00	Jun	42.45	42.45	41.95	42.17	—.15
41.90	40.20	Jul	42.00	42.00	41.00	41.15	—.75

Est. Sales 8,252 Prev. Sales 11,636
Prev. Day Open Int. 26,133 off 74

Food

COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
278.38	135.50	Jul	182.50	182.50	175.20	175.78	—7.91
282.78	137.50	Sep	184.90	184.90	178.80	179.06	—8.36
287.10	138.00	Dec	187.50	187.50	186.38	186.38	—4.00
290.33	156.75	Mar	189.75	189.75	187.00	187.00	—4.00
291.83	187.80	May	191.00	191.00	188.38	188.38	—4.00
266.25	190.00	Jul	194.00	194.00	194.00	194.00	—4.00
255.00	194.50	Sep				195.00	—4.00

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 4,098
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,634 off 137

SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
9.50	3.79	Jul	5.95	6.15	5.86	6.05	+.20
9.44	4.05	Sep	6.15	6.37	6.01	6.27	+.18
9.55	4.02	Oct	6.39	6.56	6.32	6.47	+.03
9.51	4.25	Jan	6.46	6.50	6.48	6.46	+.03
9.46	6.03	Mar	6.98	7.14	6.95	7.00	—.05
9.82	6.75	May	7.21	7.28	7.15	7.15	—.15
9.92	2.86	Jul	7.40	7.44	7.31	7.36	—.14
		Sep				7.43	—.19
9.40	7.65	Oct	7.60	7.60	7.51	7.57	—.08

Est. Sales 12,000 Prev. Sales 19,048
Prev. Day Open Int. 92,292 up 781

COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2429	1658	Jul	1660	1680	1648	1679	+4
2430	1720	Sep	1720	1750	1772	1742	+12
2425	1790	Dec	1778	1807	1776	1803	+7
2385	1840	Mar	1830	1855	1825	1853	+10
2184	1863	May	1863	1885	1863	1890	+10
2280	1908	Jul	1880	1905	1875	1916	+13
2055	1970	Sep	1904	1930	1904	1940	+12

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 1,544
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,029 up 115

ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
157.50	83.50	Jul	104.15	105.00	103.70	104.50	+.85
127.25	82.00	Sep	105.80	105.30	104.50	105.05	+1.30
125.00	82.50	Nov	105.50	106.40	105.00	106.10	+2.10
113.00	83.75	Jan	106.80	108.35	106.80	108.25	+2.45
122.00	83.90	Mar	107.80	109.50	107.40	109.25	+2.45
109.00	84.50	May	108.70	109.90	108.70	109.75	+2.90
108.10	84.75	Jul	109.60	109.60	109.60	111.05	+2.90
107.90	107.00	Sep	110.10	110.10	110.10	111.75	+2.95
		Nov				111.75	+2.95

Est. Sales 1,000 Prev. Sales 812
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,708 off 43

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.86	88.00	Sep	94.21	94.24	94.18	94.21	
94.75	89.05	Dec	94.17	94.25	94.16	94.21	+.04
94.56	89.58	Mar	94.00	94.00	94.00	94.04	+.04
94.18	90.83	Sep	93.49	93.49	93.49	93.53	+.05
93.93	91.48	Dec				93.28	+.05
93.80	92.18	Mar				93.04	+.05
93.75	93.17	Jun	93.76	93.76	93.76	93.76	+.02

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 5,023
Prev. Day Open Int. 36,823 up 343

EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
93.75	87.08	Sep	93.22	93.30	93.22	93.28	+.02
93.62	87.28	Dec	93.08	93.16	93.08	93.14	+.03
93.42	87.64	Mar	92.86	92.92	92.86	92.91	+.03
93.20	88.84	Jun	92.58	92.61	92.55	92.60	+.03

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Corning Glass Works

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	448.0	425.5
Oper Net	53.4	42.1
Oper Share	1.24	0.99
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	870.5	817.9
Oper Net	88.7	69.4
Oper Share	2.06	1.64

1985 net excludes gain of $2.2 million in quarter and gain of $3.8 million in half from tax loss carryforwards. 1986 net excludes gain of $2.9 million in quarter and $6.9 million in half for tax loss carryforwards.

Ex-Cell-O

2nd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	312.1	285.8
Net Inc.	13.5	14.2
Per Share	0.95	1.00
1st Half	1986	1985
Revenue	587.7	555.3
Net Inc.	21.4	22.5
Per Share	1.50	1.58

Farm House Foods

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	146.9	135.6
Net Inc.	0.104	(a)3.63
Per Share	0.01	—
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	644.6	1,110.
Net Inc.	0.57	4.4
Per Share	0.07	0.49

a: loss. 1985 quarter net reduced by $3.9 million from establishment of reserve and a revision of estimated anticipated tax credits.

Heinz (H.J.)

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	1,220.	1,080.
Net Inc.	82.1	68.4
Per Share	0.60	0.49
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	4,370.	4,050.
Net Inc.	301.7	266.0
Per Share	2.20	1.93

Per share results reflects 2-for-1 stock split effective Sept. 1985.

Int'l Multifoods

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	363.5	321.3
Net Inc.	2.75	2.76
Per Share	0.31	0.33

Nat'l Semiconductor

4th Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	397.8	328.6
Oper Net	(a)9.4	6.5
Year	1986	1985
Revenue	1,480.	1,790.
Oper Net	(a)133.8	51.8
Oper Share	—	0.38

a: loss. Net exclude gains of $2.3 million vs $3.8 million in quarter and $5.6 million vs $8.8 million in year from foreign operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes. 1985 net loss excludes gain of $51.2 million for cumulative effect of accounting change on revenue.

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 69

AFG s	AllenGp pf	AlldStrs s	Ameritech
AmerTrScore	Arkans Best	AssdDGd s	AssdDG pf
BaySta Gas	Belda Hem	BellSouth	Boeing
BristMyers	CBS pf	CalFed	CalFed pf
CyclopsCp	Exxon	Fedders	FedNat Mtg
FederDStr	Flowerind	GATX wi	GenCinema
GtWnFin	HeiligMyr s	HmeFdSD	Hotellnv s
Interco Inc	Interco pf	IntMultifd	Interst Pw
Jamesway	JohnsJn	K mart	LillyEli wt
LincNatCv n	LoctiteCp	Louisv GE	Lubrizol
Masco s	NewPlanRl s	Orange Rk	Pennwalt
Pnwlt 160pf	Pfizer	PhilipMor s	Pier 1 Inc
Potom Elec	PSInd 432pf	RJR Nab	SPS Tech
SallieMae	Scherg Plgh	SeaCntLtd pf	SwstBell
Sperry Cp	Sperry wd	StopShop	StrideRite
SuntrstBk wi	Syntex s	TECO	TucsonEP
WalMart pfA	WashGas	Whittakr	Zayre
Zayre wi			

NEW LOWS 20

ASA	Asarco Inc	Augat	BoadTr pfA
CNW pf	EmryAF	Enserch	Hesston pf
NewprkRs	NobleAfl	PrudRltyCo	RiverOak
RobrtsnH	Rothchild n	SlatteryGp	Sonat
SunshMn	SunshMn pf	UnitDrill	UtdArtist n

U.S. and South Korea Open Talks on Trade

United Press International

SEOUL — The United States and South Korea on Monday opened two days of economic consultative talks on pending issues.

High on the agenda of the Fifth Economic Consultative Meeting were a long-standing U.S. demand for wider access to the Korean market for American goods and the application of Washington's Generalized System of Preference benefits to Korean products.

The United States has been pressuring South Korea to open its insurance market immediately, to import U.S. cigarettes and computers and buy more U.S. agricultural goods such as beef.

France to Create Jobs With Shipping Savings

Reuters

PARIS — The French government will use the money it is saving by cuts in shipbuilding subsidies for retraining and job creation in shipbuilding areas, Industry Minister Alain Madelin said Monday.

"I do not want to make economies on shipbuilding. What we are no longer giving to ships, we will give to people, to the creation of solid and lasting jobs on the sites in question," he said.

France's conservative government announced last week that it would cut subsidies to the shipbuilding industry, which have totaled about 12.5 billion francs ($1.75 billion) since 1983.

One of the country's two main shipbuilding companies, Chantiers de Nord et de la Mediterranée, was reported on the verge of filing a bankruptcy petition after loss of the subsidies. Mr. Madelin said NORMED was in a situation of "camouflaged receivership."

99 1887/1986 YEARS

London Commodities

June 23

SUGAR Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Aug	139.00	135.80	137.40	137.80	136.00	137.00
Oct	147.60	143.00	145.60	145.80	144.80	145.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	149.00	152.00	148.00	150.80
Mar	160.20	156.80	158.20	158.40	159.00	159.40
May	165.00	162.00	162.40	163.20	164.00	164.20
Aug	169.40	167.80	167.00	168.40	167.00	168.80
Oct	170.00	170.00	170.80	173.00	171.00	171.80

Volume: 3,371 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,262	1,241	1,250	1,255	1,256	1,258
Sep	1,291	1,271	1,279	1,280	1,287	1,288
Dec	1,326	1,308	1,318	1,320	1,325	1,326
Mar	1,358	1,348	1,352	1,353	1,355	1,357
May	1,376	1,365	1,375	1,377	1,372	1,374
Jly	1,393	1,378	1,392	1,393	1,390	1,392
Sep	1,409	1,396	1,408	1,410	1,405	1,408

Volume: 4,337 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE Sterling per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	1,812	1,780	1,780	1,785	1,835	1,838
Sep	1,858	1,820	1,820	1,822	1,873	1,875
Nov	1,888	1,856	1,862	1,864	1,915	1,920
Jan	1,925	1,900	1,901	1,905	1,954	1,960
Mar	1,943	1,915	1,910	1,915	1,965	1,974
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,920	1,935	1,970	1,990
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,930	1,960	1,980	2,020

Volume: 2,687 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Jly	113.00	111.50	112.25	112.50	113.00	114.00
Aug	115.00	113.25	113.75	114.00	114.75	115.00
Sep	117.50	116.00	116.75	117.00	117.50	117.75
Oct	120.00	119.00	119.75	120.00	120.50	120.75
Nov	122.00	122.00	121.50	122.00	121.50	122.50
Dec	124.50	124.50	120.00	124.50	124.00	125.00
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	125.00	128.00	125.00	127.00
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	130.00	123.00	130.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	127.00	132.00	124.00	132.00

Volume: 2,065 lots of 100 tons.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

Paris Commodities

June 23

SUGAR French francs per metric ton

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	1,280	1,260	1,260	1,265	—25
Oct	1,320	1,300	1,300	1,302	—26
Dec	1,340	1,330	1,322	1,330	—21
Mar	1,390	1,380	1,380	1,385	—25
May	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,430	—22
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,457	—22

Est. vol.: 2,100 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,526 lots. Open interest: 27,815

COCOA French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,340	+15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,345	—	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,380	1,395	+7
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,405	1,418	+11
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	—	+22
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,435	—	+5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,445	—	+5

Est. vol.: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 20 lots. Open interest: 194

COFFEE French francs per 100 kg

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Jly	1,900	1,900	—	1,915	—1
Sep	1,990	1,945	1,950	1,960	—30
Nov	2,020	1,990	1,990	2,005	—25
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,010	1,030	—15
Mar	2,055	2,036	2,033	2,040	—18
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,030	—	—30
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,035	—	—35

Est. vol.: 62 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 42 lots. Open interest: 948
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Dividends

June 23

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
STOCK SPLIT				
First Security Kentucky — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Ambrit Inc	Q	.02	8-22	8-8
CTS Corp	Q	.25	8-5	7-1
Eastgroup Prop	Q	.65	7-23	7-11
Manor Care Inc	Q	.03	8-27	8-15
May Dept Strs	Q	.52	9-15	9-1
Wheeling & Lk Erie	Q	1.43¾	8-1	7-3

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

U.S. Treasuries

June 23

	Discount Bid	Discount Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.12	6.10	6.30	6.28
6-month bill	6.18	6.16	6.46	6.45
1-year bill	6.21	6.19	6.60	6.59
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	97 18/32	97 20/32	7.45	7.46

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 151.18
Change for the day: + 0.40
Average yield: 7.62 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized in certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities, services or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assumes no responsibility whatsoever for any advertisements for offerings of any kind

Australia's Growth Expected to Fall Sharply

Reuters

MELBOURNE — Australia's rate of inflation should improve but output and employment are likely to be weaker in fiscal 1986/87, the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research said Monday.

It said it expects the inflation-adjusted rate of economic growth to fall to 1.9 percent from about 4 percent in 1985/86 as inflation eases to a 6.9-percent annual rate from 8.3 percent. Most of the economic slowdown will occur in the second half of calendar 1986, with some pickup in early 1987.

هكذا صدر الأصل

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 29

ATT Fd, Alza Corp, AlzaCo wl, AmTrEx pr, BDM Intl s, BicCp s, CitadelHld, CorticeBrn, GouldLP n, GraphTch, HltcrMtg n, HomeShop n, ICH Cp s, Intermark s, IIP, KeyPharm, LehighPr, NY Times, Pier 1 Inc w, PropCapTr, SMD Ind, SoundrSy B, SikesCp A, Std Shares, TastyBaking, TechOps s, Technodyne, ValleyRsc, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 11

Cubic, DamsEngy A, viFlangeEnt, MovEngy, Media pf, NoCdnO g s, OOklep, ProfCare, ResidMtg n, ScandFd n, SwstRlty

Stride Rite Corp. Turns Down $277-Million Bid From Reebok

United Press International

AVON, Massachusetts — Reebok International Ltd. said Monday that it has made an offer to acquire Stride Rite Corp., but the company rejected the offer and Reebok has dropped the matter for now.

Reebok, after several weeks of discussion, made an offer Friday of $37 per share in cash, stock or a combination thereof for the rival footwear maker, it said. Based on Stride Rite's 7.5 million shares outstanding, the value of the takeover would have been $277.5 million.

RUSSELL BAKER
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY. URBANE WIT AT ITS SATIRICAL BEST

Floating-Rate Notes

June 23

Dollars

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Austria 98	4¾	19-08	98.50	99.00
Bnp 92 (Dm)	5	27-06	100.28	100.38
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4¾	28-08	100.47	100.52
Commerzbk 95 (Dmk)	4¾	23-10	98.56	98.76
Dresdner Fin 98 (Dm)	4¾	19-08	100.37	100.42
Eec 92 (Dm)	4¾	28-08	100.46	100.51
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4¾	14-07	100.20	100.25
Jp Morgan 95 Cap	4¾	27-08	98.90	99.10
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4¾	28-11	100.70	100.75

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	7¾	12-08	100.10	100.30
Cr Foncier 96 Ecu	7.456	16-07	99.85	100.05
Cr National 95 (Ecu)	7¾	15-07	99.90	100.10
Eec 93 (Ecu)	7.456	29-07	99.90	100.00
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7¾	28-10	99.20	99.30
Italy 92	9¾	20-06	99.94	100.04

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey National 92/98	10¾	15-07	99.73	99.78
Alliance+Leic Soc 92	10¾	27-08	100.05	100.10
Anglia 97	10¾	14-07	100.02	100.07
Anz Bkg 97	10¾	14-08	100.57	100.67
Bk Montreal 94 (No	11¾	27-06	100.21	100.31
Bk Nova Scotia 88 (N	10.6	31-07	99.95	100.05
Bk Tokyo 88/90	10½	21-08	100.10	100.40
Bq Indosuez 91 (No	10¾	21-08	100.42	100.52

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnl 97 (Yen)	4¾	22-10	99.93	100.03
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	5¾	27-08	100.10	100.20

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

The Global Newspaper.

INTERMARKET FUND I

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: Luxembourg, 11, Bld. G.D. Charlotte.
R.C. Luxembourg B-8622

Shareholders are hereby convened to the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of INTERMARKET FUND I S.A., to be held at the hotel of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on July 11th, 1986 at 10:00 a.m. with the following

AGENDA

1. Hearing and accepting the report of the Board of Directors and of the statutory auditor;
2. Approving the balance-sheet and profit and loss account as of March 31, 1986 and appropriating the results;
3. Discharging the directors and the auditor for the period ended March 31, 1986;
4. Statutory appointments;
5. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the statutory General Meeting and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the outstanding shares or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of July 11, 1986 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the fund.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 23 June 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (b) — bi-monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 234.48
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 940.60
-(d) Conbar SF 1492.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1349.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1596.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1377.00
-(d) Grobar SF 7220.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1904.00
BAII MULTICURRENCY
-(r) Multicurrency US$ $ 1079.28
-(r) Multicurrency Ecu ECU 1053.83
-(r) Multicurrency Yen YEN 196,562.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
-(w) Interbond Fund $ 153.51*
-(w) Intercurrency US$ $ 10.59
-(w) Intercurrency DM DM 30.81
-(w) Intercurrency Sterling £ 10.56
-(w) Interequity Pacific Offer $ 15.82
-(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer $ 11.80
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
-(d) Asian Growth Fund $ 16.19
-(w) Diverbond SF 86.90
-(w) FIF-America $ 20.90
-(w) FIF-Europe $ 22.37
-(d) FIF-International $ 14.85
-(w) FIF-Pacific $ 28.22
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $ 125.79
-(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 219.75
-(d) Indosuez USD (M.M.F) $ 1078.03
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
-(w) Brit.Dollar Income $ 0.903
-(w) Brit.$ Manag.Curr. $ 11.67*
-(d) Brit. Intl.$ Manag.Portf. $ 1.485
-(d) Brit. Intl.£ Manag.Portf. £ 147.2*
-(d) Brit. Am. Inc. & Fd Ltd. $ 1.284
-(w) Brit.Gold Fund $ 0.634
-(w) Brit.Manag.Currency £ 15.90
-(d) Brit. Japan Dir Perf. Fd. $ 2.223
-(w) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund £ 0.229
-(d) Brit. Okasan Glob.$ $ 11.21
-(d) Brit. World Leis. Fund $ 1.592
-(d) Brit. World Techn. Fund $ 0.976
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND
-(d) $ Money Market $ 10.42
-(d) Non-$ Money Market DM 24.24
-(w) $ Bond $ 10.88
-(w) Non-$ Bond DM 27.53
-(w) Global Equity $ 12.39
-(w) Global Bond $ 9.83
-(w) Global Bond & Equity $ 9.97
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
-(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 58.44
-(w) Capital Italia SA $ 29.96
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71
(d) Citinvest Ecu ECU 1087.57
(d) Citinvest Liquidity $ 1052.87
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) Actions Suisses SF 502.00
-(d/s15u) Bond Valor Swf SF 107.90
-(d) Bond Valor D-mark DM 111.50
-(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR $ 124.60
-(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling £ 108.08
-(d) Bond Valor Yen Yen 10,768.00
-(d) Convert Valor Swf SF 148.65
-(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR $ 151.78
-(d) Canasec SF 653.00
-(d) CS Fonds-Bonds SF 79.25
-(d) CS Fonds-Int'l SF 130.25
-(d) CS Gold Valor $ 95.91
-(d) CS Money Market Fund $ 1147.97
-(d) CS Money Market Fund DM 1086.96
-(d) CS Money Market Fund £ 1111.92
-(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen Y 103248.00
-(d) Energie-Valor SF 148.25
-(ts15ud) Ussec SF 853.00
-(d) Europa-Valor SF 197.50
-(d) Pacific-Valor SF 196.25
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall
LONDON EC2 (01 9209797)
-(w) Finsbury Group Ltd. $ 148.51
-(m) Winchester Diversified $ 25.21*
-(m) Winchester Financial Ltd. $ 10.84
-(m) Winchester Frontier $ 154.43
-(w) Winchester Holdings FF 113.74
$ 12.89
-(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd. $ 111.89
-(w) Worldwide Securities $ 64.54
-(w) Worldwide Special $ 2405.21
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
-+(d) Concentra DM 37.56
-+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 86.51
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.
1-3 Sele St., St. Helier; 0534-36331
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.
@(d) Inc.: Bid $ 11.82 Offer $12.195*
@(d) Co.: Bid $ 14.02 Offer $ 14.450
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) $ 1.5399
-(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) $ 1.0086
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) $ 1.4168
-(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) $ 1.0328
-(w) Long Term $ 28.07
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
1, Laurence Pountney Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680
-(w) F&C Atlantic $ 17.25
-(w) F&C European $ 24.23
-(w) F&C Oriental $ 44.77
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Com. $ 66.42
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.II Cum.Pref. $ 101.75
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com. $ 27.36
-(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Cum Pref. $ 101.90
-(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 101.50
-(d) Fidelity Australia Fund $ 13.38
-(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund $ 13.23
-(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr. $ 133.29
-(d) Fidelity Far East Fund $ 38.56
-(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund s/s $ 10.78
-(d) Fidelity Orient Fund $ 53.63
-(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund $ 18.62
-(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 209.07
-(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd. $ 22.05
-(d) Fidelity World Fund $ 53.08
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN
London Agent 01-839-3013
-(w) Dollar Income $ 7.79
-(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd. £ 93.90*
-(w) Gold Income $ 8.23
-(w) Gold Appreciation $ 4.59
-(m) Strategic Trading $ 1.39
GEFINOR FUNDS.
-(w) East Investment Fund $ 64.35
-(w) Scottish World Fund £ 164.58
-(w) State St. American $ 205.20
London: 01-4914230, Geneva: 41-22355530
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
PB 119, St Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-28715
-(w) FuturGAM S.A. $ 129.65
-(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc. $ 180.73
-(w) GAMerica Inc $ 212.89
-(w) GAM Australia Inc. $ 109.29
-(w) GAM Boston Inc. $ 149.51
-(w) GAMBIT Fund Inc. $ 87.71
-(w) GAM Ermitage $ 21.49
-(w) GAM Ermitage Int. Inc. $ 10.68
-(w) GAM Franc-val SF 152.52
-(w) GAM France Inc Fr 969.46
-(w) GAM Global Fund $ 100.36
-(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc. $ 104.37
-(w) GAM International Inc. $ 192.49
-(w) GAM Japan Inc. $ 209.42
-(w) GAM North America Inc. $ 148.22
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Inc. 126.55* p
-(w) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accum. 131.45 p
-(w) GAM Pacific Inc. $ 218.59
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. Worldw. 143.00 p
-(w) GAM Pens. & Char. U.K. Fd. 128.70 p
-(w) GAMrInt $ 141.10
-(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc. $ 89.26
-(w) GAM Sterl & Intl Unit Trust 210.25
-(w) GAM Worldwide Inc. $ 261.41
-(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A $ 152.87
-(w) GAMtrends Inc. $ 114.51
-(w) GSAM Composite Inc. $ 124.00
-(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord. $ 122.34
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. U.S Sec. $ 117.05
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. SF 105.36
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Yen 10,699
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. DM 105.65
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. £ 118.31
-(w) GSAM Interest Inc. Fr 974.65
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
-(d) Berry Pac. Fd.Ltd. $ 18.09
-(r) G.T. Applied Science $ 16.13
-(r) G.T. Asean H.K. Gwth.Fd. $ 13.47
-(d) G.T. Asia Fund $ 6.19
-(d) G.T. Australia Fund $ 28.89
-(d) G.T. Europe Fund $ 20.21
-(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund $ 20.85
-(r) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 20.04
-(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 15.10
-(d) G.T. Global Technology Fd. $ 16.94
-(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder $ 51.56
-(d) G.T. Investment Fund $ 29.63
-(w) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd $ 72.15
-(r) G.T. Technology Fund $ 16.94
-(d) G.T. South China Fund $ 51.56
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051
-(d) Crossbow (Far East) SF 12.52
-(d) CSF (Balanced) SF 28.96
-(d) European Equity Fund DM 14.49
-(d) Intnl. Bond Fund $ 11.56
-(d) Int. Currency U.S. $ 27.93
-(d) ITF Fd (Technology) $ 17.52
-(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA) $ 36.98
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
-(r) J.F Currency&Bond $ 17.22
-(r) J.F Hong Kong Trust $ 39.65
-(r) J.F Pacific Income Trust Y 47.10
-(r) J.F Japan Trust Y 7011
-(r) J.F Japan Technology Y 24,196
-(r) J.F Pacific Secs.(Acc) $ 13.73
LLOYDS BANK PLC, POB 438, Geneva 11
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Dollar $ 118.00
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Europe SF 148.80
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 198.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 309.50
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l N. America $ 132.35
-+(w) Lloyds Int'l Pacific SF 168.90
-+(w) Lloyds Int'L Smaller Cos $ 17.33
NIMARBEN
-(d) Class A $ 110.26
-(w) Class B - U.S. $ 161.07
-(w) Class C - Japan $ 149.18
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
-(w) Multicurrency $ 15.51
-(w) Dollar Medium Term $ 12.45
-(w) Dollar Long Term $ 13.57
-(w) Japanese Yen $ 17.48
-(w) Pound Sterling £ 11.90
-(w) Deutsche Mark DM 11.55
-(w) Dutch Florin FL 11.35
-(w) Swiss Franc SF 10.47
-(w) Swiss Multicurrency SF 10.75
-(w) European Currency ECU 11.42
-(d) Belgian Franc BF 99.70
-(w) French Franc SF 9.66
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PB 85578, The Hague (070) 469670
-(d) Bever Beleggingen++ $ 32.50
PARISBAS-GROUP
-(d) Cortexa International $ 111.04
-(d) ECUPAR ECU 1121.44
-(w) OBLI-DM DM 1237.32
-(w) OBLIGESTION SF 94.40
-(w) OBLI-DOLLAR $ 1229.62
-(w) OBLI-YEN Y 106,701*
-(w) OBLI-GULDEN FL 1110.85
-(d) PAROIL-FUND $ 92.04
-(d) PAREUROPE GROWTH $ 15.40
-(d) PARINTER FUND $ 167.85
-(d) PARINTER BOND FUND $ 11.95
-(d) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B' $ 129.45
PUTNAM
-(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust $ 14.22
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr. $ 10.48
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund $ 103.01
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246, GUERNSEY
-+(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. $ 14.09
-+(w) RBC Far East&Pacific Fd. $ 19.19
-+(w) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. $ 36.93
-+(w) RBC Int'l Income Fd. $ 12.45*
-+(d) RBC Mon.Currency Fd. $ 29.85
+(w) RBC North Amer. Fd. $ 14.01
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND (46-8-236270)
-(w) Inc.: Bid $ 8.70 Offer $ 9.30*
-(w) Acc.: Bid $ 8.83 Offer $ 9.45
SKANDIFOND CAPITAL LTD (46-8-236270)
-(w) Accu. Bond Fd. Bid $6.02 Offer $6.27
SKANDIFOND LIMITED (46-8-236270)
-(w) Income Bond Fd. Bid $6.03 Offer $6.28
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
77 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-8040
-(r) SHB Bond Fund $ 29.27
-(w) SHB Intl Growth Fund $ 29.26
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
-(d) America-Valor SF 508.50*
-(d) Dollar Bond Selection $ 141.28
-(d) D-Mark Bond Selection DM 120.68
-(d) Florin Bond Selection FL 125.79
-(d) Intervalor SF 90.00
-(d) Japan Portfolio SF 1374.25
-(d) Sterling Bond Selection £ 111.15
-(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. SF 110.32
-(d) Swissvalor New Series SF 424.50
-(d) Universal Bond Select. SF 80.50
-(d) Universal Fund SF 129.21
-(d) Yen Bond Selection Y 11081.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
(d) The Establishment Trust $ 1.49
(d) Thornton Australia Fd Ltd $ 12.41
(d) Thornton HK & China $ 10.53
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd $ 17.59
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd. $ 13.54
(d) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd. $ 10.58
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd $ 10.67
(d) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd Ltd $ 9.91
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
-(d) Bond-Invest SF 65.00
-(d) DM-Invest bonds DM 221.60
-(d) ESPAC Spanish sh SFr 132.50
-(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF 198.50
-(d) Francit French Sh. SFr 177.50
-(d) Germac German Sh. SFr 202.50
-(d) ITAC Italian sh SFr 265.00
-(d) SFr.-Invest bonds SFr 215.50
-(d) Sima (stock price) SF 213.00
-(d) Yen-Invest bonds SFr 997.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
-(d) Unirenta DM 42.80
-(d) Unifonds DM 32.60
-(d) Unirak DM 87.80
-(d) UNIZINS DM 114.20

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 31.16
(w) Acticroissance $ 101.64
( ) Actifinance Intl $ 996.87
(w) Activest Intl $ 13.78
(w) Aquila International Fund $ 248.41
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1018.77
(r) Ariane $ 2379.12
(d) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V. $ 22.46
( ) Australia Fund $ 9.71
(b) Bias Saudi Bond Fund $ 156.14
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr. SF 133.40
(w) Callander Emer. Gr. $ 98.12
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd. $ 10.19
(d) Capital Preserv. Fd. Intl $ 12.11
(w) Citadel Fund $ 1.82
(w) Citirust US $ Equities $ 193.50
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 2974.85
(w) Columbia Securities FL 112.59
(r) COMETE $ 988.44
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs $ 15.19
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs $ 45.43
(w) Cumber Intl N.V. $ 198.47
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund Y 12,427*
(w) D.G.C. $ 130.19
-(d) Dollar-Baer bond Fd $ 1158.00
-(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd. DM 1067.00
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst $ 16.89
(r) Drakkar Invest.Fund N.V. $ 1497.97
(d) Dreyfus America Fund $ 12.96
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 47.45
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $ 49.40
(d) Europe Obligations Ecu 69.12
(d) Esprit Sicav SECU 983.26
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 21,052.92
(r) Fifty Stars Ltd $ 1156.18
(w) Fixed Income Trns $ 96.06
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 218.90
(w) Forexfund $ 8.14
(w) Formula Selection Fd. SF 65.58
(d) Fondltalia $ 60.61
(d) Frankf-Trust Interzins DM 44.42
(w) George V INV. BOND F. $ 14.23
(d) Governm. Sec. Fund* $ 100.26
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V. $ 196.33
(w) Hestia Funds $ 131.80
(w) Horizon Fund $ 1641.79
(m) IBEX Holdings Ltd. SF 147.05
(r) ILA-IGB (30/04) $ 9.64
(r) ILA-IGS (30/04) $ 10.58
(m) IncAmerica N.V. $ 10.91
(d) Interfund SA $ 30.07
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 320.48
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 24.57
(d) Invesio DWS DM 66.66
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 14.72
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA $ 37.71
(w) Japan Selection Fund $ 183.26
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 191.02
(m) Jeffer Ptns. Intl. Ltd. $ 11,341.06
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd. $ 28.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd. $ 150.20
(w) Korea Growth Trust KW 13,385.50
(d) Leicom Fund $ 15.59
(w) Leverage Cap Hold. $ 2007.25
(w) Liquibaer $ 245.41
(d) Luxfund $ 1425.00
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fd. $ 108.61
(r) Meteore $ 33.28
(w) NAAT Y 127,307.00
(w) Nikko Growth Package Fd. $ 13.06
(d) Nippon Fund $ 12,320.36
(d) NM Income & Growth Fund $ 54.80*
(m) NOSTEC Portfolio $ 11.37
(w) Novotec Investment Fund $ 7898.08
(m) NSP F.I.T. $ 121.88
(d) OPPORTUNITES FUND $ 210.57
(d) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd. $ 1065.59
(w) PANCURRI Inc. $ 1729.29
(w) Permal Spec. Opp. $ 34.04
(r) Permal Value N.V. $ 1198.82
(r) Pleiades $ 1484.01
(r) Pri-Tech $ 1372.16
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $ 1058.08
(d) Renta Fund $ 9567.70
(d) Re.-Invest LF 2856.00
(d) Reserve Insured Deposits LF 1156.31
(w) Rudolf Wolff Fut Fd Ltd. $ 1163.00
(w) Samurai Portfolio $ 212.00
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg SF 172.55
(w) Seven Arrows Fund N.V. $ 14.92
(w) Strategy Investment Fund $ 977.50
(w) Target Fund $ 24.66
(w) Techno Growth Fund $ 948.00
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) SF 83.79
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $ 136.65
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 187.27
(w) Trans Europe Fund $ 155.27
(d) Turquoise Fund FL 59.61
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassA $ 174.74
(w) Tweedy,Browne n.v.ClassB $ 2560.07
(m) Tweedy,Browne (U.K.) n.v. $ 1694.98
(d) UNICO Fund $ 1105.30
(d) UNI Bond Fund DM 79.10
(r) UNI Capital Fund $ 1357.48
(d) Univers Bonds $ 1328.34
(d) US Federal Securites Dm 118.59
(w) Vanderbilt Assets $ 10.81
(w) Willerbond Capital $ 14.80
(d) World Fund S.A. $ 11.70
$ 17.61

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ● - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ●● - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

هكذا من الأصل

Money Funds Launched in Hong Kong Dollars

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Foreign banks here are launching the first money-market funds ever denominated in Hong Kong dollars, a move viewed by bankers and analysts as a significant advance for the British colony's nascent capital market.

The first such fund was opened by Schroders Asia Ltd., a subsidiary of the London merchant bank, June 18, just days after Hong Kong's commissioner for securities and commodities trading had authorized the practice.

At least one other application, submitted by Manufacturers Hanover Asia Ltd., a unit of the New York bank, is pending. But bankers say numerous other institutions, including New York's Citibank and Chase Manhattan and London's Standard Chartered, are likely to develop local money-market funds in coming weeks.

Jardine Fleming & Co. Ltd., a joint-venture merchant bank based in London, said June 19 that it would convert an existing unit trust denominated in U.S. dollars into a locally denominated fund.

"A lot of banks are thinking about it," said Vincent Cheng, the chief economist at Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. "We all want to offer competitive products."

By investing in locally issued certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other securities, the new funds are expected to spur the development of an active secondary market in capital-market issues in Hong Kong.

Financial analysts say this would mark a major step in the maturation of the Hong Kong market and help the colony retain its role as a major financial center.

The funds are also likely to reduce the influence of an agreement by which the Hong Kong Association of Banks controls the rates allowable on savings deposits. Critics have long asserted that the association effectively operates as an interest-rate cartel.

Under current regulations, banks can offer competitive interest rates only on local deposits of 500,000 Hong Kong dollars ($64,000) or more. Deposits of 100,000 Hong Kong dollars can earn market interest provided that they have a maturity of at least three months.

For smaller depositors, the banking association sets the rate that banks are permitted to offer, currently 2¾ percent.

As a result, more than half of the colony's total deposits are held in foreign-currency accounts on which there are no interest-rate controls.

In effect, the new funds will enable banks to compete openly for deposits of 50,000 Hong Kong dollars or more, which is the minimum set by the securities commission. The Schroders fund estimates an annual yield of "5 percent plus" in its prospectus.

More significantly, the funds are expected to increase liquidity in the market for debt instruments in Hong Kong, which has burgeoned during the past year. By purchasing such securities, banks that operate local money funds will effectively open this market to smaller investors for the first time.

About 15 billion Hong Kong dollars' worth of fixed- and floating-rate securities has been issued by banks and corporations in Hong Kong during the past year. That compares with 3.3 billion Hong Kong dollars in 1984, when the market first began to develop.

In addition, almost 16 billion Hong Kong dollars' worth of commercial-paper facilities has been arranged since 1984, the bulk of that sum within the past 18 months.

But secondary-market trading in these instruments has remained underdeveloped. Nearly half of the fixed-rate issues in the market are still held by banks and other financial institutions, according to an estimate by Manufacturers Hanover Asia, the leading market maker in Hong Kong.

"If you want to have an expanding capital market, you must allow a retail investor base to be developed," said Patrick K. Thomas, managing director of Manufacturers Hanover Asia. "That is why the green light from the securities commission is so welcome."

As demand for traditional syndicated loans has declined, bankers have witnessed the development of a market for "securitized debt" in Hong Kong as one alternative for the 106 foreign banks with branches in the colony.

Concern has mounted recently over Hong Kong's future as a financial center, chiefly because of Japan's efforts to liberalize its financial regulations. A number of banks in Hong Kong already have shifted foreign-exchange dealing and other operations to their Tokyo offices.

It is generally recognized that Hong Kong is too small — and has too few blue-chip corporations issuing debt — to rival Tokyo as a securities market. But bankers stress Hong Kong's potential as a separate market, particularly if Chinese enterprises become active participants.

"This market here will never compete with Tokyo," Mr. Thomas said, "but developing it is one key way to keep international banks interested in Hong Kong."

The securities commission's decision to allow local-dollar money funds came amid strenuous opposition from both the banking association, which is a private-sector group, and from the government Banking Commission.

Both argued that the funds would expose small depositors to increased risk, in part because the banks operating them cannot guarantee their yields.

In its ruling, the commission stipulated that a minimum of 20 percent of a fund's assets must be held in readily available bank deposits. It also issued advertising guidelines and will require banks to report the amount of funds under management on a monthly basis.

It is still unclear whether local banks will compete with the foreign institutions already preparing to launch new funds. Because interest rates are controlled, local banks have dominated in retail banking by developing large branch networks.

Most analysts expect local banks to offer such funds only if they conclude that their deposit bases are threatened.

"We're looking into it," said Peter Wrangham, general manager of Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, "but we won't do anything in the near future."

Mr. Wrangham, who is also chairman of the banking association, dismissed the new funds as "flavor of the month, with a health warning attached."

Tenneco Selling Insurance Firms For $1.5 Billion

United Press International

HOUSTON — Tenneco Inc. announced plans Monday to sell its insurance businesses to I.C.H. Corp. of Louisville, Kentucky, for $1.5 billion.

The main insurance businesses to be acquired are Philadelphia life Insurance Co., Southwestern Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia American Life Insurance Co., Southwestern General Life Insurance Co. and Security Life Insurance Company of Georgia.

Tenneco is to use most of the proceeds to cut debt.

Tenneco is a diversified company with interests in shipbuilding, farm and construction equipment, auto parts, oil, natural gas and chemicals. I.C.H. has $800 million in accident and health insurance and $33 billion in life insurance in force.

HAWLEY: *Services Group Looks to U.S. for Growth*

(Continued from first finance page)

shareholders, and within two days Hawley's stake in Pritchard had jumped from 1 percent to 29 percent.

After Mr. Ashcroft raised the ante slightly, Pritchard agreed to the merger.

Pritchard's U.S. operations are mostly in the same East Coast and Southeast regions where Hawley is strong. Thus, according to analysts, the benefits of combining the two companies would extend well beyond the usual post-merger paring of staffs.

In the cleaning business, operations are run by regional managers and supervisors overseeing several jobs. In regions of overlap, analysts say the combined Hawley-Pritchard should be able to select the most productive people and more-profitable jobs, reducing costs and lifting earnings.

"The industrial logic to the Hawley-Pritchard merger is very sound," said Robert Haville, an analyst at James Capel & Co., a London brokerage.

For his part, Mr. Ashcroft is intimately familiar with Pritchard and its operations. He once worked for Pritchard and, in 1980, he briefly built up a 21-percent stake in the company, and then sold it for a profit of $11.6 million.

Despite certain similarities, Hawley's pretax earnings last year were more than three times the $13 million of Pritchard, even though Pritchard's revenues were larger at $536 million.

At Hawley, Mr. Ashcroft and a group of young executives direct the operations. By the standards of the industry, they are highly paid, with at least 40 percent of their compensation being incentive bonuses linked to the profit performance of their units.

After acquiring a cleaning services company, Hawley usually installs computer programs to monitor each labor hour spent in a building. Unprofitable jobs are often abandoned.

For example, Hawley acquired Oxford Services, a leading office-cleaning operation in the Southeastern United States, in 1983. Since then, Oxford's profits have grown 92 percent a year, while revenues have increased an average 27 percent. Part of the gain came because Hawley's management found out that all of Oxford's profits were coming from 60 percent of its customers, so it dropped the other jobs.

"Hawley wants profit, not volume," said John E. Danneberg, a 40-year-old company director who heads Hawley's U.S. operations from Roseland, New Jersey.

Surprisingly, for an executive whose company has consistently posted strong profit gains, Mr. Ashcroft's reputation is decidedly mixed in the City, London's financial district.

In addition, the service industries are simply not as well regarded by investors in Britain as they are in America.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Skids in Violent U.S. Sell-O[ff]

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended sharply lower in New York Monday as U.S. markets extended a violent late-afternoon sell-off that began in Europe.

Dealers said there was no news to account for the run on the currency, but noted that it may have been caused by unfounded rumors that central banks were intervening to bring it down.

In New York, the dollar plunged nearly 4 pfennigs, or 2½ percent, and more than 2 yen from its Friday close in New York, to end at 2.2238 Deutsche marks and 165.95.

It also fell to 7.0905 French francs from 7.2135 and to 1.8280 Swiss francs from 1.8555, while the British pound jumped more than 2 cents, to $1.5175 from 1.4940.

Dealers said the intense sell-off caught markets unaware. In earlier trading in Europe, they noted, the dollar seemed to be extending its Friday rally, rising above 2.27 DM and 169 yen. Although profit-taking erased its gains, the dollar closed fractionally higher there.

Then, in late-afternoon U.S. trading, dealers said that one big sell order triggered automatic sell programs that suddenly pushed the dollar down to 2.21 marks and 165 yen before it recovered slightly at the close.

"The rumors of the central bank intervention surfaced in Chicago on the International Monetary Market and the dollar plunged in a matter of minutes," a New York bank dealer said.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said, "The dollar was doing well and people were looking to buy. But once the selling started, the automatic sell orders gave it momentum."

Dealers said the intensity of the sell-off demonstrated the underlying bearish sentiment toward the dollar and the marke[t's] skittishness.

"The markets just [...] the weekend technical r[...] pushed the dollar to unreal[istically] high levels," said one Lond[on deal]er. "They were wary of co[...] it."

But dealers said they [ex]pected the dollar's gradual [...] resume, with charts point[ing to a] recovery to as high as 2.2[...] currency also will d[...] from official Japanese [...] ruling out an early cut in th[e coun]try's interest rates, they sa[id].

In other markets, meanwh[ile, the] dollar was fixed at midafter[noon in] Frankfurt at 2.2689 DM, [...] 2.2425 at Friday's fixing, [...] 7.2405 French francs in P[aris ...] from 7.1600. It closed in Z[urich at] 1.8595 Swiss francs, up fro[m ...] there on Friday.

In Johannesburg, the c[ommer]cial rand ended weaker in th[...]ing. It closed at 39 U.S. cent[s ...] from 39.25 at the openi[ng and] 40.50 on Friday. Dealers [...] serve Bank intervention he[lped the] currency recover from a [low of] 38.75 cents. *(Reuters, UP[I])*

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Mon.	Fri.
Deutsche mark	2.2455	2.2442
Pound sterling	1.4990	1.5006
Japanese yen	167.925	167.65
Swiss franc	1.8475	1.8495
French franc	7.1650	7.1575

Source: Reuters

U.K. Output Gain Expected To Hit 3% Rate by Late '87

Reuters

LONDON — A stronger world economy and tax cuts will raise British output growth to more than 3 percent on an annual basis by late next year, but unemployment will remain above 3 million until 1990, the London Business School said Monday.

The economy is still going through a flat patch and output growth for 1986 is likely to be only around 2 percent, it said in its latest forecast.

Lower oil prices and falling interest rates will help to keep inflation low, but limited success in restraining earnings growth will mean that costs have to be controlled by renewed productivity gains, the LBS said. Consumer inflation in May was at a 2.8-percent annual rate.

As a consequence, unemployment will not be alleviated by the improvement in growth, it said. The current British unemployment rate is 13.3 percent.

Assuming a 2-percent growth rate, tax cuts of more than £2 billion ($3 billion) will be possible, the LBS said.

The forecast assumes a cut in the basic rate of income tax to 27 percent from the present 29 percent in next year's budget.

Consumer spending is currently the strongest element of demand, it said, forecasting that this would rise 3 percent this year and 4 percent annually in 1977 and 1978.

The rise will be based on continued earnings increases above the rate of inflation and the increase in disposable income provided by tax cuts, the LBS said.

The key to the forecast recovery, however, will be export growth, which is also the reason for the present slowdown.

EUROMARKE[TS]

2 Floaters Dra[w] Most Attention On Quiet Day

Reuters

LONDON — The sec[ondary] market generally had a qui[et start] to the week Monday.

The Bank of Montreal is[sue, a] 12-year floater that was [...] raised from the initial $200 [million] to $250 million, while Bang[...] has launched a $200-milli[on per]petual-note issue that had a[...] $200 million on tap. Late[r in the] day, a $100-million tranche [...] tap was activated.

The Bank of Montreal iss[ue pays] five basis points over the six[-month] London interbank offered r[ate, or] Libor, and was launched in t[andem] with 250,000 interest-rate-[...] tificates, also maturing i[n ...]. The floater finished well ab[ove its] par issue price at around 1[...]

Monday's OTC Prices

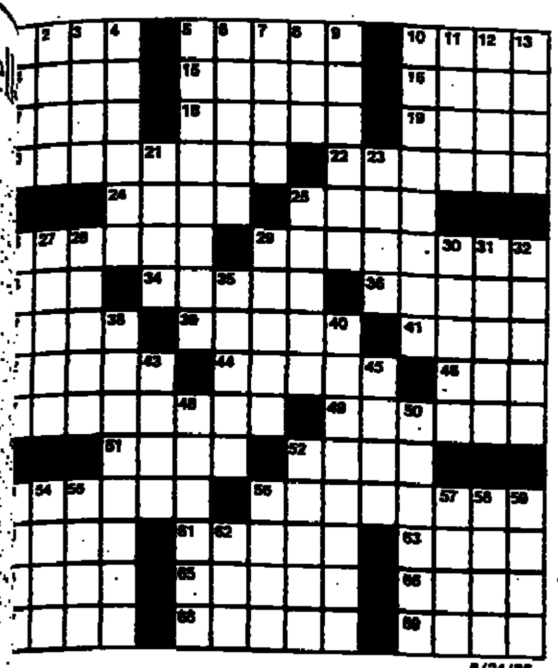
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

SHERIDAN MOR[LEY]
IN THE IHT EVERY WEDNE[SDAY]
WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITIC[ISM]
OF THE LONDON THEA[TRE]

هكذا من الأصل



6/24/86

ACROSS

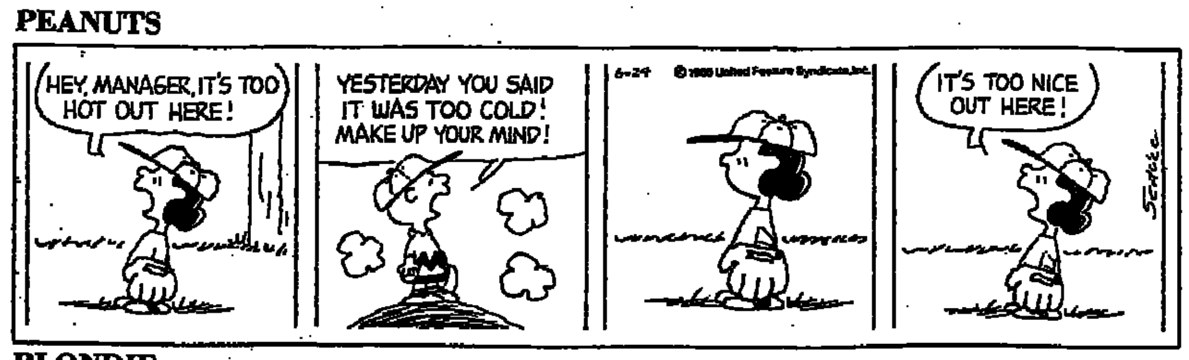
—— or fiction
Lock of hair
Chinese secret society
Peruvian Indian
Spokes
Cain's victim
Indigo plant
Representative
Hebrides island
Spiral descent of a plane
Cultivated land
Terminations
Titanic's bane
Music lover's purchase
Dismal period of time
Fortify
Red dye used in cosmetics
Not fresh
—— armis (with force and arms)
Wanders about
Middle East chieftain
Heating devices
Endures
French summer
Insurrection
49 Aggressive poker player
51 Boys
52 Speaker's platform
53 Swift product
56 Made to order
60 Portent
61 Once more
63 Body of knowledge
64 Three-—— circus
65 "To a ——," Burns poem
66 Finished
67 Augments
68 Woodland god
69 Strained to get by

DOWN

1 Arbitrary decree
2 —— Eleanor Roosevelt
3 Roman 211
4 Having greater stature
5 Opening on a stage floor
6 Old World cereal grasses
7 Former British prime minister
8 Transgress
9 Baby ——
10 Follow another car too closely
11 Ancient Greek coin
12 Hawaiian goose
13 —— rags
21 Snick and ——
23 Annoys
25 Ruins
26 Rescues
27 Like an old chestnut
28 Castigate texts
29 Couch
30 Chess and checkers
31 Top of the heap
32 More withered
35 One-man flights
38 Refuse from ground ore
40 Filter
43 Rigel is one
45 Depart by boat
48 Exemplars
50 Legendary Irish princess
52 Bumstead's dog
53 Marsh bird
54 Anagram for maid
55 Look after
56 Drawn tight
57 Crow
58 Relative of a bonebreaker
59 Property conveyance
62 Antelope of Tibet

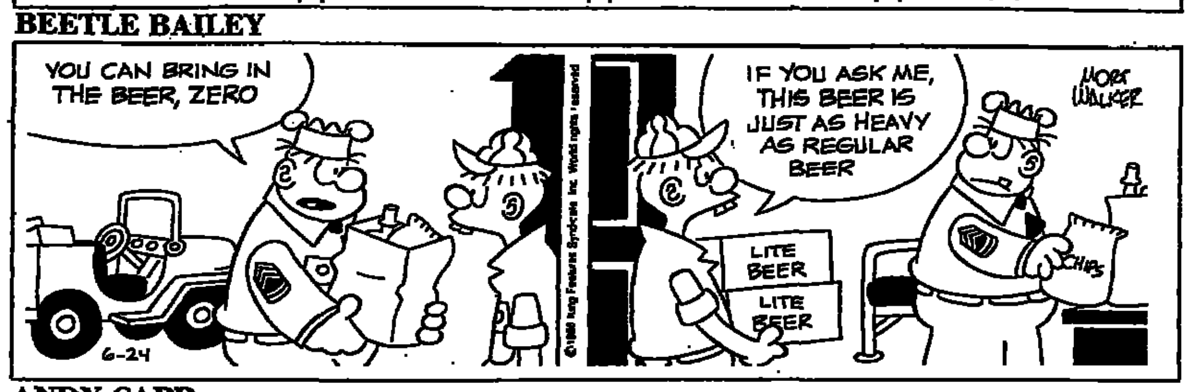
© *New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.*

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

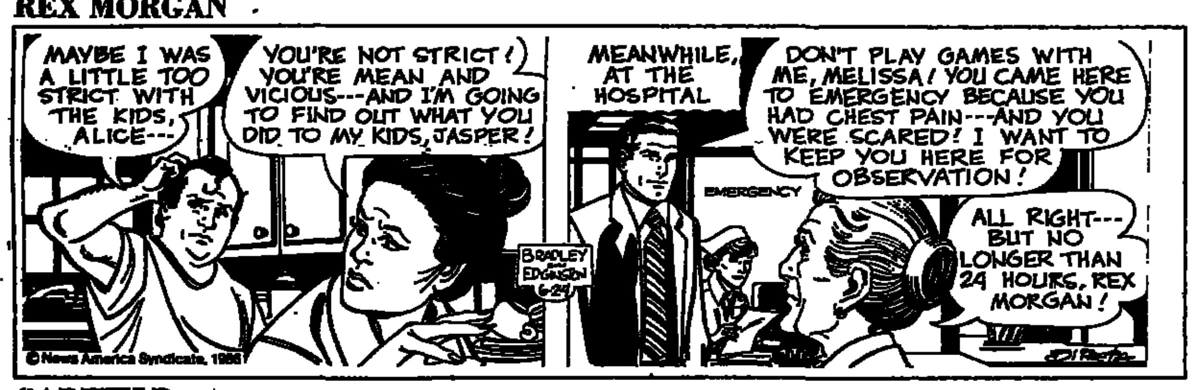
BEETLE BAILEY



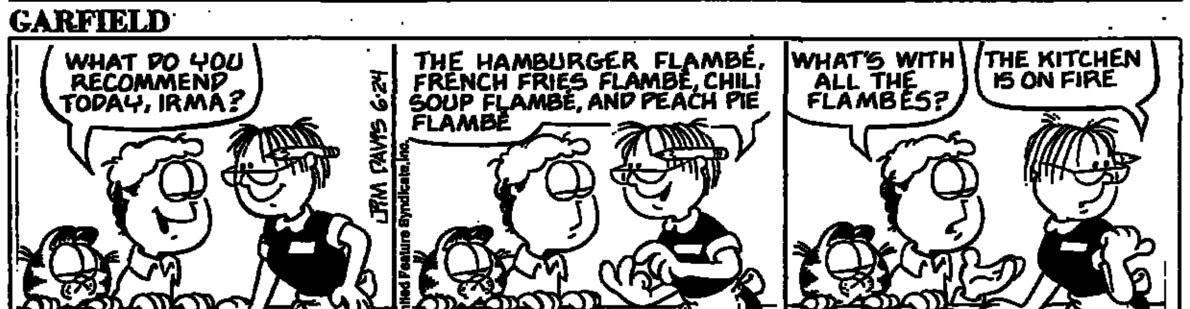
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



ENNIS THE MENACE

"ANY REQUESTS ?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

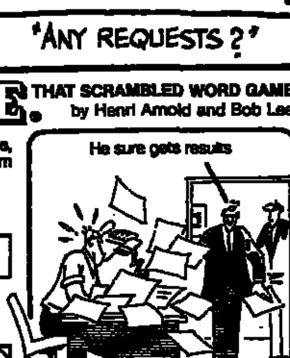
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VOPER

RODLE

SHAUTI

DEECES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OUT OF

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULLY LATHE MARROW WALRUS
Answer: How the sausage manufacturer wanted to make money—IN THE "WURST" WAY

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
arve	21	70	18	64	o
sterdam	21	70	15	59	fr
ens	29	84	20	68	fr
celona	25	77	16	61	fr
grade	25	77	15	59	cl
lin	22	73	11	52	fr
ssels	24	75	16	61	cl
charest	26	79	18	64	fr
lapest	24	75	14	57	cl
enhagen	20	68	12	54	fr
ta Del Sol	30	86	19	66	fr
blin	16	61	11	52	o
nburgh	11	52	8	46	o
rence	31	88	18	64	fr
nkfurt	25	77	18	64	cl
neva	31	88	16	61	fr
sinki	16	61	7	45	sh
nbul	24	75	19	66	fr
Palmas	24	75	18	64	fr
bon	20	68	13	55	cl
ndon	18	64	13	55	o
drid	25	77	15	59	fr
an	30	86	20	68	fr
scow	12	54	10	50	r
nich	27	81	17	63	fr
e	25	77	20	68	fr
o	23	73	9	48	fr
is	19	66	16	61	st
gue	22	72	11	52	fr
ykjavik	10	50	9	48	o
me	26	79	16	61	fr
ckholm	18	64	7	45	cl
asbourg	31	88	18	64	fr
nice	29	84	20	68	fr
nna	23	73	14	57	fr
rsaw	17	63	7	45	cl
ich	30	86	18	64	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
kara	28	82	13	55	fr
rut	—	—	—	—	na
mascus	—	—	—	—	na
usalem	28	82	16	61	fr
Aviv	30	86	20	68	fr
OCEANIA					
ckland	14	57	10	50	st
ney	14	57	7	45	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	F	LOW C	F	
Bangkok	34	93	27	81	o
Beijing	27	81	21	70	o
Hong Kong	30	86	29	84	cl
Manila	28	82	25	77	r
New Delhi	39	102	30	86	fr
Seoul	26	79	22	72	o
Shanghai	28	82	23	73	r
Singapore	31	88	27	81	o
Taipei	34	93	31	88	cl
Tokyo	24	75	22	72	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	32	90	17	63	cl
Cairo	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	17	63	6	43	fr
Casablanca	22	72	15	59	fr
Harare	12	54	8	46	o
Lagos	25	77	24	75	o
Nairobi	16	61	13	55	o
Tunis	32	90	18	64	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	12	54	11	52	r
Caracas	28	82	17	62	cl
Lima	16	61	15	59	cl
Mexico City	25	77	13	55	cl
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	15	58	9	48	r
Atlanta	35	94	21	70	fr
Boston	29	84	17	63	pc
Chicago	29	84	15	59	fr
Denver	31	88	13	55	pc
Detroit	28	82	20	68	pc
Honolulu	31	88	24	75	fr
Houston	34	92	24	75	pc
Los Angeles	26	79	17	62	pc
Miami	31	88	24	74	st
Minneapolis	24	75	14	56	pc
Montreal	27	80	13	55	cl
Nassau	30	86	22	71	cl
New York	31	88	21	69	pc
San Francisco	23	73	12	54	fr
Seattle	26	79	14	56	fr
Toronto	32	89	13	55	r
Washington	32	90	20	68	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

ESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Stormy. Temp. —18 (75—64). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 19—14 (66—57). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 25—17 (77—63). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 30—20 (86—68). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 20—15 (68—59). ROME: Changing. Temp. 23—19 (73—66). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 28—17 (82—63). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). MANILA: Rain. Temp. 30—23 (86—73). SEOUL: Rain. Temp. 28—22 (82—72). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 32—27 (90—81). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 24—21 —70).

BOOKS

THE TRIUMPH OF PIERROT: The Commedia dell'Arte and the Modern Imagination

By Martin Green and John Swan. Illustrated. 297 pages. $25. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WHAT do Stravinsky, Degas, Chaplin, Isak Dinesen, Meyerhold, Monty Python and T.S. Eliot have in common? What do such disparate works as Picasso's "Family of Saltimbanques," Bergman's "Sawdust and Tinsel," Waugh's "Put Out More Flags" and Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author" share? As Martin Green and John Swan persuasively argue, all have been influenced by the Italian commedia dell'arte.

No doubt most of us are familiar enough with the main characters as described by Green: "Pierrot, at least in modern times, wears a black skullcap, white floppy pants and jacket, a pale, gaunt makeup. Harlequin wears tights, designed in contrasting diamonds of color, often spangled, and carries a stick. Columbine is sumptuously and sensually adorned. The naive, defenseless, moonstruck Pierrot adores the lovely Columbine, who has wit and feeling enough to appreciate his worth but is too light-minded to resist the coarse and brutal Harlequin, who is himself bound to Pierrot in a mocking, rueful, treacherous comradeship."

As the authors point out, this set of relationships surfaces again and again in many contemporary works of art: played out, for instance, by Jules, Jim and Catherine in Truffaut's famous movie; by Gatsby, and Tom and Daisy Buchanan in Fitzgerald's "Great Gatsby"; by Jake, Romero and Brett in Hemingway's "Sun Also Rises."

At the same time, the legacy of commedia involves a sensibility, and an attitude toward life — "a readiness for reversal," coupled with "a moral self-doubt" and a sense of the absurd.

In earlier studies, Green has demonstrated a keen ability to pick resonant subjects, and a special gift for illuminating the connections between society and culture. In "The Triumph of Pierrot," he and Swan, a scholar and librarian at Wabash College in Indiana, use their familiarity with literature, painting, dance, music, theater and film to show not only commedia's pervasive influence, but the reasons for its enduring appeal.

In the process, they point up lots of interesting parallels between different art forms, as well as striking links between individual works. They note the differences between Ingmar Bergman's clowns and Fellini's, and the similarities between T.S. Eliot's Prufrock and Stan Laurel. They trace the development of commedia iconography in the canvases of Watteau, Daumier, Degas, Cézanne, Rouault and David Hockney. They examine its impact on the work of Picasso, whose love of the circus remained a constant from his early Saltimbanques paintings through his collaborations with Diaghilev and such later paintings as "Three Musicians."

Although Green and Swan's hypotheses are almost always compelling, their efforts to find illustrations occasionally feel strained. In fact, by the end of the book, the reader has the impression that they've become so mesmerized by their subject that they see — or hallucinate — commedia images everywhere they look.

To say that "Proust was not a Pierrot in what he wrote so much as in what he was," that his huge eyes and big white collar made him look like a Pierrot, places undue emphasis on the superficialities. While hardly discrediting the authors, such arguments serve to distract the reader from their other real — and very noteworthy — achievements in this volume.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

P	A	G	E		L	E	T	U	S		T	A	T	A
A	G	U	A		A	M	I	N	E		R	I	I	S
L	E	I	S		M	I	N	I	S	K	I	R	T	S
M	E	L	T	A	B	L	E		S	I	M	E	O	N
		L	O	B	E			S	I	T	E			
M	O	O	N	A	N	D		P	O	S	T	F	I	X
O	C	T		S	T	E	P	I	N		E	R	S	E
A	T	I	M	E		P	A	C		D	R	I	E	R
T	E	N	O		R	O	W	E	N	A		T	R	E
S	T	E	L	L	A	R		D	E	M	O	T	E	S
			A	I	N	T			S	A	F	E		
C	R	E	S	T	S		S	E	T	S	F	R	E	E
R	A	M	S	H	A	C	K	L	E		S	E	R	B
A	G	U	E		C	O	E	U	R		E	R	I	E
B	E	S	S		K	E	E	L	S		T	S	A	R

6/24/86

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

LEV Alburt of New York, the United States champion, has won the second United States-United Kingdom challenge match in London.

Alburt lost the first game, but rallied to win the fourth and sixth games before loosing the eighth game to bring about the 4-4 tie. The other regulation games ended in draws.

In the sixth game, Alburt succeeded with a kingside attack.

The old 3 P-K4, long considered naïve against the Queen's Gambit Accepted, has been making a comeback of late, partly because 3. . .P-K4; 4N-KB3, PxP; 5 BxP is proving to be a viable sacrifice.

When Speelman used 3. . .N-QB3 in the second match game, Alburt did not achieve anything with 4 P-Q5, N-K4; 5 B-B4, N-N3; 6 B-N3, P-KR4!?; 7 N-KB3, P-R5; 8 B-K5, P-K3; 9 BxP/4, NxB; 10 NxN, B-Q3; 11 Q-R4ch, K-B1; 12 P-B4, Q-B3!

Speelman's interesting strategy with 6. . .BxN; 7 PxB, Q-B3?! in the present game was to prepare for. . .O-O-O and put pressure on the white QP. To free the white queen from the double task of defending both the foremost KBP and the QP, Alburt was obliged to break his solid pawn front by advancing 8 P-K5.

After 12 O-O-O, the strong threat of 13 N-K4 virtually compelled Speelman to exchange with 12. . .BxN; 13 PxB. Moreover, he had to act swiftly with 13. . .N-Q4; 14 Q-B2, P-B3 before Alburt's incipient kingside attack could pick up momentum.

On Alburt's sharp 15 QR-N1!?, it may have been best for Speelman to play 15. . .PxP, especially becaue 16 R-N4, Q-R6; 17 R/1-N1, R-B2; 18 BxN, PxB; 19 Q-K4 could be countered by 19. . .N-B3!; 20 QxBP, NxR; 21 QxRch, R-B1

Instead, 15. . .NxB?!; 16 PxN, PxP; 17 R-N4, Q-R3 (17. . .Q-R6; 18 R/1-N1, R-B2; 19 Q-K4! powerfully threatens 20 R-R4!, while 19. . .QxBP?; 20 RxPch!, K-B1; 21 RxRch, QxR; 22 R-KB1 wins the queen); 18 Q-K4, PxP let Alburt roll another Cannon into position with 19 R/1-N1! The point was that 19. . .QxPch?; 20 QxQ, PxQ; 21 RxPch, K-R1; 22 B-Q3! forces Black to drop the exchange with 22. . .R-B4; 23 BxR, PxB, whereupon 24 R-B7 results in decisive advantage for White.

Also, 19. . .R-B2; 20 PxP, Q-B3; 21 B-Q3, Q-B4 (21. . .P-KN3; 22 RxPch!, PxR; 23 RxPch clearly favors White); 22 QxQ, PxQ; 23 R-N5, K-R1; 24 BxP is very strong for White.

Speelman's defense with 19. . .R-B4 permitted Alburt to regain his sacrificed material and maintain clear positional superiority after 22 PxP.

On the 25 R/1-N7!, there was no use trying 25. . .Q-R6ch; 26 K-Q1, Q-R5ch; 27 K-K1, Q-N5ch; 28 K-B1, Q-N8ch; 29 QxQ, RxQch; 30 K-B2, R-N7ch; 30 K-N3, because the white rook's control of the seventh rank insures victory. So Speelman had to exchange his queen for two rooks by 25. . .QxR; 26 RxQ, KxR.

After 32 P-K4! (32. . .RxQP?; 33 Q-K7ch! costs Black one rook or the other), the strong white pawns destroyed Black's chances for defense.

Speelman played 36. . .P-KR3?, but then gave up without waiting for 37 Q-Q8ch, which wins a rook.

Position after 18 . . . PxP

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

	White Alburt	Black Speelman		White Alburt	Black Speelman
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	20	RxPch	K-R1
2	P-QB4	PxP	21	BxN	PxB
3	P-K4	N-QB3	22	PxP	R-QN1
4	N-KB3	B-N5	23	P-KR4	Q-B3
5	B-K3	P-K3	24	RxP	Q-B1
6	BxP	BxN	25	R/1-N7	QxR
7	PxB	Q-B3	26	RxQ	KxR
8	P-K5	Q-R5	27	QxKP	R/1-KB1
9	B-QN5	B-N5ch	28	P-B4	R/1-B3
10	N-B3	N-K2	29	Q-Q7ch	K-N3
11	Q-R4	O-O	30	K-B2	R-Q4
12	O-O-O	BxN	31	Q-K8ch	K-N2
13	PxB	N-Q4	32	P-K4	R-QR4
14	Q-B2	P-B3	33	Q-Q7ch	R-B2
15	QR-N1	NxB	34	Q-N4ch	K-B1
16	PxN	PxP	35	Q-K5	P-B4
17	R-N4	Q-R3	36	Q-Q5	P-KR3
18	Q-K4	PxP			& Resigns
19	KR-N1	R-B4			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 23

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	581.50	580
ACF Holding	344.50	344.50
Aegon	111	112.20
Akzo	168	168.50
Ahold	89.20	89.60
Amev	81	81.20
A'Dam Rubber	12.30	12.40
Amro Bank	106.40	107
BVG	218	222
Buehrmann T	182	181.50
Caland Hldg	18	17.90
Elsevier-NDU	204	211
Fokker	94.60	95
Gist Brocades	295	287
Heineken	171	172.50
Hoogovens	113.50	115
KLM	48.80	48.90
Naarden	58.20	56.20
Nat Neder	87.50	87
Nedlloyd	176.50	174
NMB	200	203
Oce Vander G	499	503
Pakhoed	51.50	53.80
Philips	54.70	54.60
Robeco	94.40	94.20
Rodamco	141.50	140.30
Rolinco	86.90	86.50
Rorento	50.50	50.20
Royal Dutch	198.70	196.40
Unilever	488.30	483
Van Ommeren	34.20	36.10
VMF Stork	217	212
VNU	328	333

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 291.40
Previous : 290.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3050	2900
Bekaert	11200	11000
Cockerill	140	140
Cobepa	4360	4460
EBES	4360	4350
GB-Inno-BM	7000	7000
GBL	3200	3115
Gevaert	6120	5810
Hoboken	7300	7190
Intercom	3550	3425
Kredietbank	16250	16400
Petrofina	8230	N.A.
Soc Generale	2865	N.A.
Sofina	9980	9750
Solvay	7850	7980
Traction Elec	5500	5410
UCB	7950	7690
Unerg	2720	2600
Vieille Montagne	5790	5720

Current Stock Index : 3642.85
Previous : 3638.30

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	315.50	314
Allianz Vers	2400	2225
Altana	405	405
BASF	292.50	285.70
Bayer	298.50	295
Bay. Hypo bank	565	567
Bay Vereinsbank	547	545
BBC	315	305
BHF-Bank	510	510
BMW	595	591
Commerzbank	314	309.50
Conti Gummi	279.50	277
Daimler-Benz	1400	1389
Degussa	438.50	440.50
Deutsche Babcock	195	194
Deutsche Bank	792	787
Dresdner Bank	422.70	417.50
GHH	N.Q.	—
Harpener	343	358
Henkel	416	412
Hochtief	1005	1000
Hoechst	273	265.50
Hoesch	189	180
Horten	186	188.50
Hussel	528	537
IWKA	293	292
Kali + Salz	252.50	249.50
Karstadt	349.20	351.50
Kaufhof	455	459.80
Kloeckner H-D	233	220
Kloeckner Werke	89	87.50
Krupp Stahl	160	160.80
Linde	685	681
Lufthansa	210	208
MAN	231	228
Mannesmann	215	212.50
Muench Rueck	2995	2885
Nixdorf	584	580.70
PKI	805.50	808
Porsche	1034	1035
Preussag	194	195
PWA	242	237
RWE	221.50	223.50
Rheinmetall	390	385
Schering	567	570
SEL	351	358
Siemens	643	634
Thyssen	166.50	163.50
Veba	286	287
Volkswagenwerk	545.50	547.50
Wella	760	795

Commerzbank Index : 1978.90
Previous : 1951.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	17.90	18
Cathay Pacific	5.45	5.50
Cheung Kong	20.80	20.80
China Light	16.10	16.10
Green Island	7.90	7.85
Hang Seng Bank	35	35
Henderson	2.15	2.15
China Gas	15.70	15.80
HK Electric	8.85	8.90
HK Realty A	10.50	10.50
HK Hotels	35.75	36
HK Land	5.85	5.85
HK Shang Bank	6.80	6.85
HK Telephone	11.90	11.90
HK Yaumatei	2.90	2.975
HK Wharf	7.10	7.05
Hutch Whampoa	29.20	29.40
Hysan	0.66	0.67
Jardine	12.40	12.50
Jardine Sec	12.30	12.30
Kowloon Motor	8.70	8.70
Miramar Hotel	3.725	3.775
New World	6.25	6.20
SHK Props	12.40	12.50
Stelux	1.67	1.63
Swire Pacific A	12.40	12.40
Tai Cheung	1.98	1.93
Wing On Co	1.35	1.40
Winsor	8.50	8.50
World Int'l	2.475	2.425

Hang Seng Index : 1777.15
Previous : 1781.84

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev
AECI	1200	1100
Anglo American	4750	4625
Anglo Am Gold	25000	24800
Barlows	1810	1800
Blyvoor	1950	1900
Buffels	8150	8600
De Beers	2795	2775
Driefontein	5860	5400
Fregold	3500	3475
GFSA	4600	4500
Harmony	3500	3400
Hiveld Steel	695	690
Kloof	2560	2575
Nedbank	625	620
Rusplat	3725	3600
SA Brews	1050	1040
St Helena	4500	4500
Sasol	740	710
Welkom	2185	2100

Composite Stock Index : 1514.60
Previous : 1482.10

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$10⅝	$11⅛
Allied-Lyons	345	341
Anglo Am Gold	$57	$61
Ass Brit Foods	316	314
Asda-MFI Gp	140	140
Barclays	494	492
Bass	785	782
B.A.T.	396	383
Beecham	396	388
BL	34	42
Blue Circle	631	626
BOC Group	313	305
Boots	247	248
Bowater Indus	340	325
BP	573	573
Brit Telecom	232	232
Brit Aerospace	525	518
Britoil	165	165
BTR	318	318
Burmah	390	374
Cable Wireless	688	670
Cadbury Schw	176	176
Charter Cons	253	261
Commercial U	303	307
Cons Gold	439	434
Cookson Group	508	513
Courtaulds	278	269
Dalgety	278	283
De Beers c	643	675
Driefontein	$12¾	$14¾
Fisons	601	598
Free St Ged	$31⅝	$33⅜
GEC	196	202
Gen Accident	800	802
GKN	370	372
Glaxo	10 51/64	10 29/32
Grand Met	408	405
GRE	849	854
Guinness	323	316
GUS	12⅛	12⅛
Hanson	176	176
Hawker	357	575
ICI	974	954
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	530	525
Land Securities	332	320
Legal General	268	258
Lloyds Bank	359	357
Lonrho	242	247
Lucas	583	576
Marks and Sp	197	202
Metal Box	760	755
Midland Bank	527	529
Nat West Bank	497	494
P and O	508	510
Pilkington	416	423
Plessey	232	236
Prudential	834	814
Racal Elect	194	196
Randfontein	$65½	$67
Rank	512	519
Reed Intl	994	989
Reuters	486	486
Royal Dutch c	52 3/32	51 45/64
RTZ	604	629
Saatchi	785	775
Sainsbury	388	372
Sears Holdings	124½	127½
Shell	786	793
STC	146	156
Std Chartered	802	802
Storehouse	296	295
Sun Alliance	679	674
Tate and Lyle	588	588
Tesco	378	365
Thorn EMI	459	461
T.I. Group	527	515
Trafalgar Hse	294	298
THF	169	N.A.
Ultramar	180	N.A.
Unilever £	16 45/64	N.A.
United Biscuits	244	N.A.
Vickers	456	N.A.
War loan 3½ £	39⅜	N.A.
Woolworth	765	N.A.

F.T.30 Index : 1288.20
Previous : 1353.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1622.80
Previous : 1637.20

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	24300	24600
Ciga hotels	5000	4751
CIR	11990	11990
Cred Ital	3530	3510
Eridania	5080	5070
Farmitalia	14550	13500
Fiat	11550	11435
Generali	123000	120000
IFI	23200	23000
Italcementi	70000	69850
Italgas	2860	2851
Halmobiliari	119000	107000
Mediobanca	216050	211000
Montedison	3185	3185
NBA	3515	3499
Olivetti	16020	14750
Pirelli	5120	5048
RAS	50100	48600
Rinascente	1000	1001
SIP	2251	3190
SME	2485	2251
Snia	5130	5080
Standa	12990	12100
Stet	5410	5350

MIB Current Index : 1497
Previous : 1462

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	771	750
Alsthom Atl.	418	408
Av Dassault	1185	1200
Bancaire	1021	1029
BIC	586	581
Bongrain	1760	1825
Bouygues	1145	1129
BSN-GD	3570	3540
Carrefour	2839	2788
Chargeurs	1030	1059
Club Med	510	498
Darty	3250	3180
Dumez	1270	1210
Elf-Aquitaine	294	290
Europe 1	1365	1270
Gen Eaux	1245	1285
Hachette	2855	2845
Lafarge Cop	1255	1221
Legrand	3750	3761
Lesieur	1100	1070
l'Oreal	3305	3220
Martell	1429	1545
Matra	2175	2080
Merlin	3040	3030
Michelin	2625	2660
Moet Hennessy	1950	1970
Moulinex	85.10	88
Occidentale	946	938
Pernod Ric	1133	1060
Perrier	680	682
Peugeot	872	875
Printemps	504	523
Radiotechn	901	890
Redoute	1780	1854
Roussel Uclaf	1115	1200
Sanofi	683	671
Skis Rossignol	1220	1205
Telemecan	2940	2920
Thomson CSF	1198	1220
Total	75	380

CAC Index : N.A.
Previous : 344.60

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	3.22	3.10
Cold Storage	3.16	3.06
DBS	7.10	6.95
Fraser Neave	7.65	7.50
Haw Par	2.89	2.92
Hume	2.24	2.07
Inchcape	2.29	2.24
Lum Chang	1.01	0.99
Malayan Banking	4.06	3.92
OCBC	7.70	7.55
OUB	3.14	3.10
OUE	2.49	2.49
Shangri-la	2.77	2.75
Sime Darby	1.58	1.49
S'pore Airlines	7.05	6.95
S'pore Land	3.64	3.70
S'pore Press	7.70	7.55
S Steamship	1.25	1.25
St Trading	3.16	3.20
UOB	4.26	4.08
United Overseas	1.25	1.21

Straits Times Ind Index : 776.89
Previous : 762.41

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	198	203
Alfa Laval	332	337
Asea	379	375
Astra	700	690
Atlas Copco	216	218
Beijer	185	180
Boliden	200	210
Electrolux	269	273
Ericsson	255	262
Essette	545	565
Fermenta	171	174
Handelsbanken	400	408
Pharmacia	222	216
Saab-Scania	800	N.A.
Sandvik	195	190
Skanska	257	161
SKF	345	N.A.
SwedishMatch	382	376
Volvo	399	415

Affaersvaerlden Index : 670.60
Previous : N.A.

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.56	3.55
ANZ	5.06	5.12
BHP	8.76	8.80
Boral	4.70	4.68
Bougainville	2.60	2.65
Coles Myer	5.46	5.50
Comalco	2.32	2.32
CRA	6.28	6.30
CSR	3.37	3.40
Dunlop	3.35	3.42
Elders Ixl	4.85	4.75
ICI Australia	2.68	2.65
Magellan	1.20	1.25
MIM	2.15	2.16
Nat Aust Bank	5.78	5.80
News Corp	21	21.20
N Broken Hill	1.88	1.86
Poseidon	3.05	3
Qld Coal Trust	1.72	1.72
Santos	3.95	3.95
Thomas Nation	3.55	3.50
Western Mining	3.18	3.18
Westpac Banking	4.88	4.90
Woodside	0.94	0.93

All Ordinaries Index : 1214.80
Previous : 1214.70

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	490	574
Asahi Chemical	829	830
Asahi Glass	1250	1240
Bank of Tokyo	793	800
Bridgestone	723	710
Canon	1030	1030
Casio	1550	1560
C.Itoh	509	490
Dai Nippon Print	1960	1970
Daiwa House	1460	1410
Daiwa Securities	1630	1660
Fanuc	6700	6610
Fuji Bank	1540	1560
Fuji Photo	2880	2780
Fujitsu	978	940
Hitachi	870	857
Hitachi Cable	930	920
Honda	1170	1150
Japan Air Lines	10640	10400
Kajima	914	891
Kansai Power	2610	2600
Kawasaki Steel	190	190
Kirin Brewery	1480	1480
Komatsu	502	490
Kubota	387	380
Kyocera	4030	4020
Matsu Elec Inds	1490	1480
Matsu Elec Works	1370	1370
Mitsubishi Bank	1510	1480
Mitsubishi Chem	800	773
Mitsubishi Elec	357	349
Mitsubishi Heavy	395	417
Mitsubishi Corp	830	775
Mitsui and Co	480	471
Mitsukoshi	1270	1300
Mitsumi	1120	N.Q.
NEC	1530	1510
NGK Insulators	930	932
Nikko Sec	1190	1220
Nippon Kogaku	1080	1080
Nippon Oil	1200	1210
Nippon Steel	181	181
Nippon Yusen	446	455
Nissan	599	580
Nomura Sec	2280	2250
Olympus	1160	1140
Pioneer	2320	2270
Ricoh	897	896
Sharp	987	983
Shimazu	1030	1050
Shinetsu Chemical	1200	1170
Sony	3430	3400
Sumitomo Bank	1810	1840
Sumitomo Chem	421	421
Sumitomo Marine	965	952
Sumitomo Metal	164	161
Taisei Corp	548	537
Taisho Marine	840	835
Takeda Chem	1590	1590
TDK	3790	3740
Teijin	519	514
Tokio Marine	1390	1370
Tokyo Elec. Power	4200	4170
Toppan Printing	1540	1570
Toray Ind	574	566
Toshiba	415	405
Toyota	1550	1550
Yamaichi Sec	1180	1190

Nikkei 225 : 17457.89
Previous : 17483.13
New Index : 1351.08
Previous : 1344.56

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6460	6450
Alusuisse	720	720
Autophon	7850	7775
Bank Leu	3600	3650
Brown Boveri	1850	1840
Ciba Geigy	3600	3660
Credit Suisse	3720	3720
Electrowatt	3420	3425
Interdiscount	5100	5200
Jacob Suchard	8250	8175
Jelmoli	3550	3500
Landis Gyr	1810	1810
Moevenpick	6800	6925
Nestle	8350	8320
Oerlikon-B	1930	1940
Roche Baby	11300	11325
Sandoz	1710	1720
Schindler	3900	3900
Sulzer	595	593
Surveillance	6275	6075
Swissair	1650	1650
SBC	540	541
Swiss Reinsurance	3010	3400
Swiss Volksbank	2490	2500
Union Bank	5675	5700
Winterthur	6600	6600
Zurich Ins	3390	3400

SBC Index : 634.80
Previous : 639.10

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto — June 20

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg
2535	Abti Prce	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
1302	Acklands	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
12520	Agnico E	$21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ¼
650	Agra Ind A	$16⅝	16	16	
31070	Alt Energy	$11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
2100	Alta Nat	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
1791	Algoma St	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9110	A Barick	514	13⅞	13⅞	
9986	Atco I f	$9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
171929	BCED	405	385	400	—10
5900	BP Canada	$29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
18183	Bank BC	325	320	320	—10
708296	Bank N S	$16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
3800	Baton	$25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
31525	Bonanza R	161	155	155	—10
7900	Bralorne	160	155	160	+ 8
35800	Bramalea	$21	20¾	21	+ ⅞
500	Brenda M	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
177982	BCFP	$14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
18522	BC Res	141	132	141	+ 5
25768	BC Phone	$27⅝	27¼	27⅜	
135	Brunswk	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
200	Budd Can	$35	35	35	+ ½
51685	CAE	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
100	CCL A	$19	19	19	+ ¼
1800	CCL B f	$18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
16335	Cad Frv	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
4700	Campeau f	$27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ¼
6352	C Nor West	$16	14¾	16	+ ½
475	C Packrs	$44½	44½	44½	+ ½
50200	C Tung	$9	9	9	
302213	Cl Bk Com	$18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
85873	C Tire A f	$14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
2900	C Util B	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
800	Cara	$32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
1102	Celanese	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
800	Centrl Tr	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
13160	Cineplex	$22¼	22	22	
19300	C Distb A	$7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
130200	C Distb B f	$7⅝	7	7¼	— ¼
5410	CTL Bank	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
1000	Conwest A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10150	Coseka R	119	116	119	+ 3
1800	Conran A	$17¼	17½	17½	+ ¼
1640	Crownx	$33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
8100	Czar Res	130	128	130	
11750	Denison A p	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
12300	Denison B f	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
1800	Develcon	350	350	350	
1600	Dicknsn A f	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
100	Dicknsn B	$7	7	7	+ ¼
28485	Dofasco	$29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
1100	Du Pont A	$33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
103750	Dylex A	$18⅝	18½	18½	
5625	Elcthom X	$12	12	12	
600	Emco	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
600	Equity Svr	405	405	405	+ 5
3800	FCA Intl	$17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
4139	C Falcon C	$18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
8245	Ficnbrdge	$21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
12525	Fed Ind A	$18	17⅞	17⅞	
19100	F City Fin	$16¼	16	16	
8729	Gendis A	$21¼	20¾	21	— ½
200	Geac Comp	$5¾	5¾	5¾	
2002	Gibraltar	$10	10	10	
12780	Goldcorp f	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
400	Grafi G	$22½	21½	22½	+ ⅜
3725	GL Forest	$24⅛	24	24	— ¼
2140	Greyhnd	$27	26½	26½	
3200	Hawker	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
2280	Hayes D	$14	13½	13½	— ⅛
13000	Hees Intl	$34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
562	Hollinger I	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
8399	H Bay Co	$30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
52996	Imasco	$34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
4100	Indal	$17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
3350	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2600	I Corona o	$20⅛	20½	20½	— ⅛
19690	Intl Thom	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7305	Inter Pipe	$43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
300	Ipsco	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4787	Jannock	$28	27⅝	28	
200	Kelsey H	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
300	Kerr Add	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7306	Labatt	$46⅛	45½	45½	— ⅛
57300	Lacana	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
1500	LOnt Cem	$25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
11135	Loblaw Co	$13⅛	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
4560	Lumonics	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
63161	Magna A f	$34¼	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
200	MDS H A	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
13905	MICC	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
17600	Mclan H X	$19¼	19	19¼	
2411	Maritime I	$15⅞	15½	15½	
3838	Merland E	181	180	181	
8280	Molson A f	$30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
780	Molson B	$30	30	30	— ¼
870	Nabisco L	$41⅞	40¾	41	— ⅛
56412	Noranda	$18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
15685	Norcen	$13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
60296	Nva AltA f	470	465	470	
50	Nowsco W	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
28709	NuWst sp A	32	30	32	+ 3
700	Oakwood	275	250	250	—25
71800	Omnibus o	495	480	490	+10
4845	Oshawa A f	$21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
12290	Pac W Airln	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33	Pamour	$10	10	10	— ¼
1000	PanCan P	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
3000	Pembina	$14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
53100	Placer	$24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
12051	Que Sturg o	455	430	440	—10
1750	Rayrock f	$6	5⅝	5⅞	
3115	Redpath	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
296	ReedSt I Sp	$52	52	52	
1310	Rogers A	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
500	Roman	$9⅝	9	9¼	+ ¼
11500	Sceptre	265	265	265	— 1
5400	Scotts f	$39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
33423	Sears Can	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
900	SHL Systm	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
1600	Selkirk A f	$24⅛	24	24	
4659	Shell Can	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
12407	Sherritt	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
1141	Slater B f	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
21350	Southam	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
10225	Spar Aero f	$27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
119222	Stelco A	$24⅛	24⅛	24½	
2000	Sulpetro	40	38	40	+ 4
1375	Teck Cor A	$23¼	23	23	
34932	Teck B f	$23¼	22⅞	23	
5340	Tex Can	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
25531	Thom N A	$31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
109650	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
30691	Torstar B f	$22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
306	Traders A f	$48⅞	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
800	Trns Mt	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
1000	Trinity Res	55	55	55	
113200	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
63327	TrCan PL	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
3370	Trimac	230	220	230	+10
43397	Trilon A	$34⅛	34⅛	34½	
1502	Trizec A f	$37⅛	37½	37½	— ½
42583	Turbo	49½	48½	49	— ½
16560	Unicorp A f	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
200	Un Carbid	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5490	U Entprise	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
400	U Keno	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
125600	Varity A f	305	240	300	+40
9500	Vestgron	55	50	55	+ 5
3430	Wardair	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
6231	Weldwood	$20	20	20	
2300	Westmin	$8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
11200	Weston	$33¼	32	32	— 1
4261	Woodwd A	$7	6⅞	7	

Total sales 16,365,882 shares

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,059.30	3,040.20

Montreal — June 20

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30664	Bank Mont	$33	32⅞	32⅞	
2675	BombrdrA	$21⅜	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
9300	BombrdrB	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
3550	CB Pak	$26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
213052	Cascades	$17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2600	ConBath	$24⅜	24	24	— ⅜
3358	DomTxtA	$22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
4900	MntTrst	$26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
63827	NatBk Cda	$28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅜
11885	Noverco	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24890	Power Corp	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
15640	Provigo	$20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
100	RollandA	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
10347	Royal Bank	$32¼	32⅛	32⅛	
566	RoyTrstco	$32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
52200	SteinbrgA	$43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜

Total Sales 2,950,539 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,433.69	1,433.76

Sports News, Pages 8 and 9

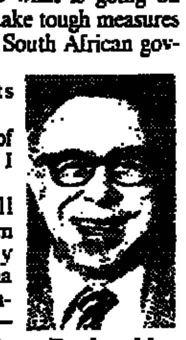
هكذا من الأصل

ART BUCHWALD

Using Quiet Diplomacy

WASHINGTON — "What is our policy in South Africa?" I asked Nattily, a top-ranking source at the State Department.

"We deplore what is going on there and will take tough measures to see that the South African government changes its ways."



Buchwald

"What kind of measures?" I asked.

"We will threaten them with the only thing the Botha government understands — quiet diplomacy."

"What *kind* of quiet diplomacy?"

"It wouldn't be quiet if I told you, would it? I can only reveal that in our experience, the more you raise your voice, the less influence you have. But if we can go in through the back door there is always a chance we can make a deal with Botha."

"What if you can't?"

"Then we continue our quiet diplomacy, hoping the South African leaders will see the light."

□

"Does quiet diplomacy really work?" I asked.

"All the time. We've used it in every fascist country in the world, and it's never failed."

"You mean governments have stopped beating up people in the streets after you come in with Q.D.?"

"You have to take my word for it. The quieter you are about human rights' violations, the better behaved the foreign government is about locking up people."

"What is wrong with instituting economic sanctions against South Africa?"

"They don't work."

"Then why do we have them against Cuba?"

"With Communists they work," Nattily said. "But sanctions against a friendly fascist power would hurt the people we are trying to help."

"That means your chance of using sanctions could hurt our relations with South Africa?"

"Correct. I *think* Secretary of State George Shultz summed it up best on the evening news when asked if the U.S. would levy sanctions, he replied, 'No.'"

"What do you say to Bishop Tutu when he calls on the U.S. to invoke sanctions?"

"We don't say anything to Bishop Tutu if we can help it. Our policy is to remain neutral in South Africa."

□

I then asked Nattily, "Does it bother you that Botha has instituted a state of emergency and anyone can be locked up for no reason?"

"Of course it bothers us, and we intend to bring it up at the next quiet diplomacy meeting in Pretoria. You are aware that President Reagan sent Botha a very tough note about the South African martial law edict."

"Did it have any effect?"

"No, but that is the advantage of quiet diplomacy. Very few people know that Botha told Reagan to stuff it."

"That's a foreign policy?"

Nattily said, "Do you have a better one?"

"I might go for the sanctions if I was bankrupt in ideas."

"Forget it. We're on top of this thing. We've war-gamed it from one end of Foggy Bottom to the other. In foreign affairs there is a time to shout and a time to whisper."

"And?"

"Well, you don't hear anyone in the administration shouting about South Africa."

"So we can relax knowing that we're up to our necks in quiet diplomacy?"

"To quote the secretary of state when asked on one of the morning news shows if we had the situation under control, his answer was, 'Yes.'"

Last Chagall Tapestry Is Unveiled in Chicago

Reuters

CHICAGO — Marc Chagall's last major work, a tapestry on the theme of human suffering, has been unveiled here in the lobby of a medical center for people hurt in catastrophic accidents.

The tapestry, titled "Job," measures 8 by 13 feet (2.4 by 3.9 meters). Woven by Yvette Cauquil-Prince in Paris, it was commissioned by the Rehabilitation Institute for $175,000.

Jimmy Breslin's 'Table Money'

By Charles Champlin
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Jimmy Breslin may not be the world's last passionate man, but you have the feeling that he is one of a group so small it could convene at a table in the Automat — and it was never that large a group to begin with.

Breslin, who won a Pulitzer Prize not long ago for his thrice-weekly columns in the New York Daily News, is large, profane, restless, enthusiastic and urgent. *You cannot imagine him being* indifferent about anything — from breakfast eggs to the state of the New York Police Department or the world.

He was in Los Angeles recently to see a few dozen close friends and work as his own advance man on his new novel, "Table Money," a multigenerational Queens family chronicle that is tough, funny and tragic and is getting reviews like even Breslin cannot believe.

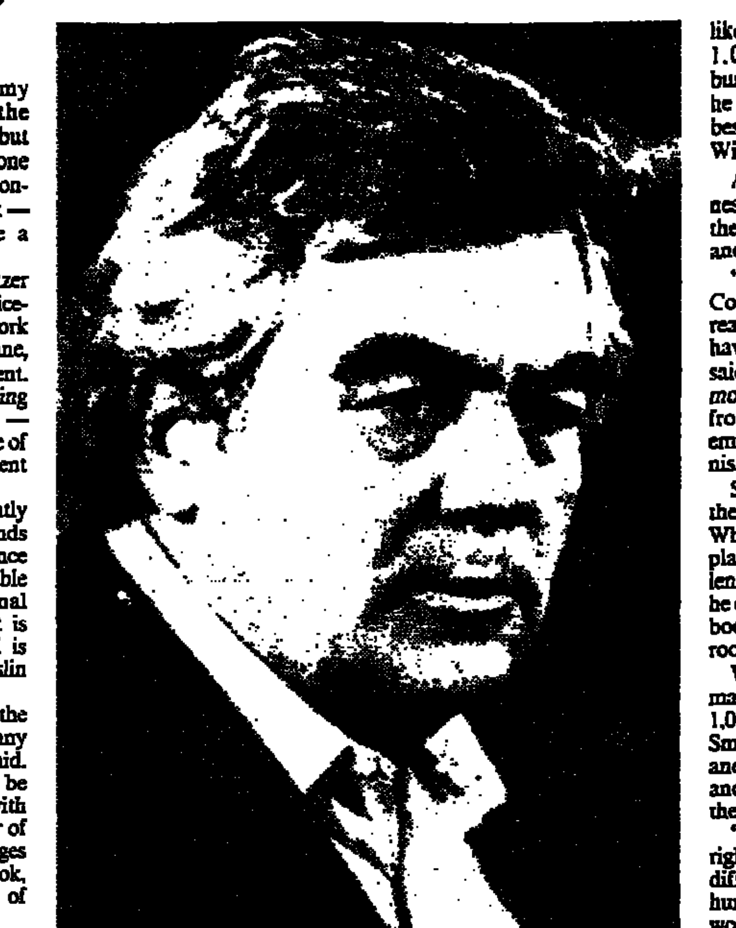
"My editor says they're the best reviews he's read on any book in five years," Breslin said. The reviews have tended to be unabashed and unreserved, with special praise for the character of the sandhog's wife who emerges as the central figure in the book, the survivingest of a bundle of born survivors.

"You always end up with a woman," Breslin said. "You cover a trial and the guy goes off to the detention room to begin the long trip, and you're left in the hall of the courthouse with the wife. If I go back over 10 years of columns at the Daily News, a good 50 percent would be about women. But most newspaper guys when they come to write a novel figure it's got to be about a man, a cop or somebody.

"Men don't write about women. Styron had one, I suppose — Sophie. But I'd like to do my next novel in the first person from inside a woman's head."

Mrs. Breslin, the former Ronnie Myers Eldridge, laughed from across the table. "She doesn't believe me," Breslin said. "But I've lived with two women for a total of 31 years. I know a little about them."

His first wife, Rosemary Dattolico (about whom he wrote with



Breslin: Tales of New York at the working-stiff level.

wonderful eloquence), died in 1981. He remarried late in 1982. He and Ronnie have nine children between them.

Breslin, who is 56, grew up in Queens, in the shadow of New York's Aqueduct race track. He went to work as a copy boy at the Long Island Daily Press when he was 17, aiming to be a sports writer.

"You got in all the games free. There were all those free drinks. I used to see the press box at Aqueduct. That was for me."

In time, he did everything on newspapers. He was at the New York Journal-American in 1963, about ready to quit in favor of book and magazine writing, when a piece he did for Life magazine on Early Wynn's struggles to pitch his 300th victory caught the eye of Jim Bellows at the New York Herald-Tribune. Bellows persuaded Breslin to start a five-day-a-week column about the city he seemed to know better than anybody else, especially and tellingly at the working-stiff level.

"Table Money" took 10 years of research and writing. "I wrote 150 pages of magnificent stuff," Breslin said. "It was a wonderful opening." The trouble was, he could not figure out for years how to join it with what was to follow. Meanwhile, he wrote two other books. He started again on "Table Money" about three years ago.

He wrote on non-column days and on his days off, fearing always that the book would sound like a succession of disjointed, 1,000-word, column-length bursts — a flaw he finds in what he thinks should have been his best book until now, "World Without End, Amen."

A friend in the clothing business, Irving Selbst, gave Breslin the daytime use of his apartment and he did his writing there.

"Irving admitted that Jackie Collins was the only author he read, but he liked the idea of having a writer around," Breslin said. "He kept saying, 'Put in more sex; why don't you copy from Jackie?' The apartment was empty when I began; Irving furnished it around me."

Selbst, who was a walk-on in the film of Breslin's "The Gang Who Couldn't Shoot Straight," plays a small part in Woody Allen's next film. But he died before he could bask in the success of the book Breslin wrote in his living room.

When Breslin finished the manuscript, it ran to more than 1,000 pages. "My editor, Corlies Smith at Ticknor & Fields, read it and handed me the first 150 pages and said, 'We can do without these, of course.'

"In my heart I knew he was right, and it made the whole thing different. But it hurt — oh, did it hurt. But Smith is very tough. He works with Pynchon and he had a lot to do with William Kennedy's 'Ironwood' books. He's also in the Philadelphia Social Register. Very elegant. I felt like a plumber coming to his house."

Breslin is working on a biography of Damon Runyon, an earlier chronicler of Manhattan, and has been tracking down the work of Runyon's father, a journalist in Kansas and Colorado. The father wrote better journalistic prose, Breslin thinks, but the Runyon stories are incomparable.

Meanwhile, Breslin keeps turning out columns, even on the road. "I keep asking myself why. Then my paycheck arrives and I have a good, cold, flat answer."

He has been interviewed for People magazine, which he hopes will move a copy or two of "Table Money."

"I wrote the book as honestly as I knew how," he said. "Now I'm selling it as flagrantly as I can."

PEOPLE

Pavarotti in Beijing

Luciano Pavarotti has arrived in Beijing to perform "La Bohème" and give a series of concerts with the Genoa opera. With his throat swathed in brightly colored scarves, the tenor stepped off a special Alitalia flight four hours late, to be greeted by applause from dozens of Chinese and foreigners. One passenger, who declined to be identified, said the plane had been delayed in Genoa by a bomb scare. Pavarotti's visit is to last until at least July 5. . . . **Vladimir Horowitz** performed before an ecstatic Japanese audience of more than 2,300 in the first of three Tokyo recitals. The pianist last appeared in Japan in 1983. His remaining recitals are scheduled for June 28 and July 6.

□

Stacy Keach, 44, has married a Polish actress, **Malgosia Tomassi**, 28, in Los Angeles. Keach said last week that he was writing a book called "Christmas With Her Majesty," describing the six months he spent in an English prison for possession of cocaine. His "Mike Hammer" television series, which had been on the production shelf since his arrest, has been given a slot on the CBS network's 1986-87 schedule. . . . **Nick Nolte**, 45, star of "Down and Out in Beverly Hills," took a week off from shooting his latest movie, "Extreme Prejudice," to be with his wife for the birth of his first child. **Rebecca Nolte**, 27, gave birth to a 7-pound, 12-ounce boy in Los Angeles.

□

A woman described as eccentric and reclusive by neighbors in Cranston, Rhode Island, has created a furor by ordering in her will that her historic home and its contents be destroyed. **Ethel Turner** was 86 when she died in April. Her will stated that her Victorian home in the exclusive waterfront area, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, "shall be razed" and that the contents of the house "shall be destroyed rather than sold." Neighbors who have been inside say the house is full of valuable antiques. The will orders that the land be leveled and given to the city for public access to the Providence River and Narragansett Bay.

□

When a new space center opens next month at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, [visi]tors will find an unusual [pie]ce of space flotsam — a bottle of bra[ndy]. The bottle was among items do[nat]ed by **James A. Lovell Jr.**, who [flew] two Gemini space missions [and] two Apollo missions. He also [do]nated a flight suit and hel[met,] among other objects. "T[hey] weren't doing much good to pe[ople] in the country in my study," Lovell. Small bottles of bra[ndy] were Christmas presents to Lo[vell,] **Frank Borman** and **William An[ders]** from ground controllers during Apollo 8 flight, Lovell said.

□

The directors of [an] apart[ment] building in Dallas [have] told [resi]dents who called o[n] ... to move for fear of ... they do not have th... to their new neighbo... **Prime Minister M... Th...** of Britain. He ... friend after he w... another apartment ... le Creek area by o... they could not pro... from terrorism threats.

□

Ann Landers and **Abigail [Van] Buren** didn't go by their ad[vice] column aliases at their 50th [high] school reunion in Sioux City, I[owa]. The twin sisters were born E[sther] Pauline Friedman, known as "[Pop]pie" (Ann), and Pauline E[sther] Friedman, called "Po-Po" [by] friends (Abby). Classmates re[mem]bered the pair for dressing ... and sometimes passing them[selves] off as each other. Abby said [it] was "by the grace of God and [the] kindness of my geometry tea[cher] that I graduated."

□

Secretary of State George S[hultz] and the Texas industrialist **H. [Ross] Perot** are among 10 Americans [who] will receive Jefferson Award[s for] outstanding public service fro[m the] American Institute for Publi[c Ser]vice. The awards will be pres[ented] Tuesday in Washington. **Ja[cque]line Kennedy Onassis** and **[Sam] Taft Jr.** are co-founders of [the in]stitute, which has a 75-me[mber] board that selects the winners.

□

Prince Edward, the younge[st son] of **Queen Elizabeth II** of B[ritain,] has passed his final exams at C[am]bridge University to receive a [sec]ond-class honors degree in his...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

PERSONALS

NATHAN, RANDY - We must get some professional secretarial staff to help us out at the meeting. Can you arrange? Krevski

MOVING

interdean

WHO ELSE FOR YOUR NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM:	(071) 89.93.24
ANTWERP:	(03) 231 29 24
ATHENS:	(01)961.12.72
BARCELONA:	(03)6523111
BONN:	(02241)66062
BREMEN:	(0421)170591
BRUSSELS:	(02)720.95.63
CADIZ:	(956)863144
FRANKFURT:	(06190)2001
GENEVA:	(022)43.85.30
LONDON:	(01)961.41.41
MADRID:	(01)671.24.50
MANCHESTER:	(061)7072016
MUNICH:	(089)1415036
NAPLES:	(081)7801622
PARIS:	(1)30249000
ROME:	(06)5269342
VIENNA:	(0222)955520
ZURICH:	(01)363.20.00

CONTINEX. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie: Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

MOVING

ALLIED
WORLDWIDE MOVING

PARIS:	DESBORDES (1) 43 43 23 64	
NICE:	COMPAGNIE GENERALE 93 21 35 72	
FRANKFURT	(069) 250066	I.M.S.
DUSSELDORF-RATINGEN:	(02102) 445023	I.M.S.
MUNICH	(089) 142244	I.M.S.
LONDON	AMERTRANS (01) 953 3636	
USA:	ALLIED VAN LINES (0101) 312-681-8100	

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLISM AND ADDICTIVE disease residential treatment center. Historic mansion set in secluded beautiful countryside. Resident medical director. Recognised by major UK medical insurance companies & by US Champus Program. For detailed brochure, contact: Clouds House, East Knoyle, Wiltshire SP3 6BF UK. Telephone: 074 783 655

AIDS patients who would consider participating in a documentary film on AIDS research and treatments are asked to contact Gregory Colbert at Tel: 43 25 07 28 in Paris.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English. Paris (daily) 4634 5965. Rome 678 03 20.

FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 80 80.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

SPAIN PYRENEES HIDEAWAY. Charming 42-bed inn. By owner. A steal. Barcelona (3) 332 5287.

PARIS & SUBURBS

For Sale or Rent
Near new Disneyland, in France, east of Paris, in elegant site Noisy le Grand
Large & Handsome House
3700 sq.ft, full comfort, very large double living, 4 rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4-car garage, 3 outbuildings, 22,000 sq.ft. walled garden.
Please contact Cabinet BUSER 51 rue de la Chaussee d'Antin 75009 PARIS - TEL: (1) 48 74 75 51

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

RUE DE BIEVRE
94 sq.m. duplex, living + bedroom + equipped kitchen, excellent condition, price F2,500,000. RTS 42 65 47 13.

13TH. BUTTE AUX CAILLES. In beautiful modern building, charming penthouse on the 9th & last floor, double-living + 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 150 sq.m. entirely on 120 sq.m. planted terrace, luxurious decoration, clear view, sunny. LITTRE 45,44,44,45.

AUTEUIL: Luxurious townhouse, receptions, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, sauna, pool, garden, sunny, calm. Telephone: 43 80 70 26.

HENRI MARTIN, 450 sq.m., paneling. 3 receptions, 4 bedrooms, parking. High price, OPTIM 45 62 03 03.

AVENUE MONTAIGNE. 260 sq.m. exceptional apartment, large terrace. High justified price. Tel: 47 43 08 22.

1ST: TUILERIES. 45 sq.m, living, bedroom, luxurious pied-a-terre, sunny, all comforts, lift. 45 63 06 60.

ON SEINE, facing Ile St Louis, south, 160 sq.m, parking. Tel: 43 29 42 94.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

URGENT SAINT GERMAIN EN LAYE. 15 km Versailles, residential, nice 3 rooms, 75 sq.m. + 15 sq.m. loggia, RER, schools/Lycee Int'l, 2 parkings, pool. F630,000. 1-30 61 09 84

SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
Foreigners can buy STUDIOS/APARTMENTS / CHALETS, LAKE GENEVA - MONTREUX or in these world famous resorts: CRANS-MONTANA, LES DIABLERETS, VERBIER, VILLARS, CHATEAU D'OEX, JURA & region of GSTAAD. From SF110,000. Mortgages 60% at 6½% interest.
REVAC S.A.
52 Montbrillant, CH-1202 GENEVA. Tel: 022/341540. Telex: 22030

APARTMENTS & CHALETS
Fine selection available with authorization for foreigners. Lake Geneva and Mountain resorts. Reasonably priced. Excellent terms. Visits also on weekends by appointment GLOBE PLAN S.A., av. Mon Repos 24, CH-1005 LAUSANNE, Switzerland. Tel: (21) 22 35 12 Tlx: 25185 MELIS CH.

LAKE GENEVA + LUGANO, Montreux, Gstaad region, Locarno & many mountain resorts etc. Foreigners can buy superb new apartments/chalets/villas. All prices. Large choice. Swiss residency possible. H SEBOLD S.A., Tour Grise 6, CH-1007 Lausanne 21/252611, Lugano office 91/687648

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE. FAMILY HOME. Cool open plan design situated on riverfront acreage, (8½ acres). 150 sq.m. home landscaped for gracious living. 3 bedrooms, all with own en suites. Inground enclosed pool & spa. 20 mins. city/Gold Coast. AUS.$400,000. Wilson 737 6011 (Singapore).

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRENCH RIVIERA
IN THE HEART OF THE RIVIERA . GOLFING COUNTRY
a magnificent property in a very beautiful 8,000 sq.m. park with swimming pool. Superb villa with view of the sea. Large reception hall, 4 bedrooms with bathrooms, guest or caretaker's apartment. Many outbuildings. An interesting offer.
Information: Agence Centrale 12, Place de Gaulle, 06600 Antibes Tel: 93 33 82 40 Member of FNAIM & ORPI.

NORMANDY. Lovely 18th century manor, 1¼ hours Paris, 60 ha land. Guest & domestic lodgings, stables, training track, pool. F4,000,000. Tel: 1-47 04 32 26.

CANNES: Near festival & sea, renovated duplex, 90 sq.m. equipped kitchen, exceptional price. Phone: (1) 45 04 24 30.

CANNES CALIFORNIE. Magnificent penthouse with breathtaking sea view, superb reception, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, dressing room, summer dining room, terrace 300 sq.m., pool, tennis court. F4,500,000 Call SSI 93 38 19 19 or 47 La Croisette, 06400 Cannes.

COTE D'AZUR, ST PAUL DE VENCE. Near village, sea view, superb stone Provencal, 260 sq.m. living space, 60 sq.m. artist atelier, 2200 sq.m. land, pool. F6,300,000. Promotion Mozart. Le Ruhl 06000 Nice. Tel: 93 88 37 37. Tlx: 461235.

CAP FERRAT WATERFRONT. Cap's loveliest 5-bedroom house, 1 acre direct to the sea. Tel: 93 99 44 14.

MONACO

Principality of Monaco
RARE OPPORTUNITY
SUPERB 5/6-ROOM APARTMENT for sale, facing south, in perfect state, 200 sq.m.
FF3,300,000
For further details please contact:
A.G.E.D.I.
26 bis, Bd Princesse Charlotte MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: 93 50 66 00. Tlx: 479417 MC

MONTE CARLO
Luxurious, recently decorated and fully furnished, large, 1-bedroom apartment, with Casino and sea view, for sale. Bedroom with bathroom, kitchen, powder room, living room and 2 balconies. Located in the prestigious PARK PALACE complex
FF4,750,000. Ready to move into. Tel: (33) 93 50 57 94

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

ON PLACE ST SULPICE
Superb living + bedroom, quality furnishings. F15,000 net. SERGE KAYSER (1) 43 29 60 60

74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th
Studio, 2 or 3-room apartment. One month or more. LE CLARIDGE 43.59.67.97.

SHORT TERM STAY, Champs Elysees, Latin Quarter, Eiffel Tower, Mouffetard. Like a Pension feel at home in fully equipped studios and apartments. Mr. George: 43 22 82 50. Special price in July and August.

SHORT TERM STAY. Advantages of a hotel without inconveniences, feel at home in nice studios, one bedroom and more in Paris. SORELIM: 80 rue de l'Université, Paris 7th; 4544 3940

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

AGENCE DES CHAMPS ELYSEES, 11 rue du Colisée, PARIS 8e. 2 months or more. From studio to 4 rooms. Tel: 42 25 32 25.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES. Studio to 4 rooms. Week, month, year rates. Luxembourg & Montparnasse. No agency fees. 4325 3509.

AT FOOT OF BUTTE CHAUMONT, 2 rooms, all comforts, calm, sunny. July to Oct. F6000/month. 1-48 03 01 65 or 84 75 01 79 after 7pm.

FACING ILE DE LA JATTE. New, modern, sun, luxurious 5-room, 2 baths, high class, F11,500. Short term possible. Tel: 47 55 04 84.

ILE ST LOUIS. Charming unique duplex on Seine, beautifully furnished and equipped, living, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, sunny. F22,000. Tel: 45 25 81 52.

LOVELY PRIVATE HOUSE with garden in Paris 13, 3 bedrooms, large living, all comforts for July, Aug. F5000 per month. Tel: 45 85 84 44.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

FONTENAY SOUS BOIS. Near Bois & RER, beautiful house entirely renovated, 3 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, large basement. F15,000/monthly. Tel: 45 88 35 57.

LATIN QUARTER: 2-3-4 weeks July. ARCHITECTURE LOFT 180 sq.m. garden, solarium, F5000. Tel: 43 37 51 75.

ST GERMAIN DES PRES. 18th century building, on oasis of calm. Living & bedroom. 3/6 months. Call London 730 2322 (between 11:00 & 7:00) or from 28th June, Paris 4325 83 95.

HEART OF ST. GERMAIN DES PRES. 2 rooms, sunny, kitchen, bath. July thru Sept. F9000/month. 43 25 33 14.

PENTHOUSE AVE MONTAIGNE. Champs Elysees, 130 sq.m. + large terrace. 42 66 10 05 / 47 27 97 04.

AVENUE DE SAXE. Very high class apartment, 6 main rooms, 190 sq.m. F32,000 all included. 43 80 35 18.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

4 MONTHS OR MORE. TROCADERO: luxurious studio, 45 sq.m., F4500 net. BOULOGNE terrace, parking. F3600. BD CLICHY, F2700. Tel: 45 00 21 28.

NEAR PANTHEON. Lovely apartment, 2 bedrooms, garden. Also July 9 to Aug. 31 charming 2-room apartment. Tel: 43 31 64 03

OPEN VIEW OF PARIS, studio in attractive part of capital, no agents. References required. F3,250/month net. Tel 47 76 20 08.

4TH: ON PLACE DES VOSGES, 45 sq.m. large studio, + mezzanine, luxury, beams, charm, F6800, Telephone: 42 72 70 81.

17TH: BATIGNOLLES, 4 rooms, modern kitchen, bath, 88 sq.m, beautiful, quiet, fully equipped, July 23 for one year. F9000. Tel: 42 93 31 02

ST. GERMAIN DES PRES, 2-room, sunny, quiet, from July on. No agent Tel: Nice: 93 26 93 07, 8-9am or 8-11pm.

15TH TOUR TOTEM. Exceptional view Seine, nice studio, all comforts. F6000. Tel: 45 77 90 67.

4TH MARAIS. Very pretty redone flat, large living, bedroom, American kitchen. F7000. Tel: 45 25 81 52

8TH GEORGES V. Very lovely living + 1 bedroom, kitchen, bath, well decorated, sunny. F7,000: 45 25 81 52

15TH VAUGIRARD. 25 sq.m., studio, all comforts, F4,500 per month. Tel: Owner 46 47 59 03

14TH 3-room apartment, M° Raspail, elegant, F5,000/month. July & Aug. only. Tel: 45 45 44.87.

16th, VICTOR HUGO, duplex, character, 50 sq.m., minimum 2 months, starting immediately. 34 62 81 41 Paris.

BAILLY (Versailles). 2-room, pool park, F5700/month. Tel: 34 62 61 02.

MADELEINE. LARGE STUDIO, comforts, F4,400 net. 45 33 92 39.

14TH. Double living + 2 rooms, comfort. F6,500 net. 45 33 92 39.

BASTILLE. 75 sq.m., comfort, terrace. F10,000 July/Aug. '86. 43 38 10 90

15TH HIGH CLASS living, bedroom, marble bath. F8,500 net. 16-31642428

BEAUBOURG. Studio, all comforts. F3000 net, July, Sept, Dec: 42 77 13 22

HOME OFFICE 43 87 53 03. Rents Paris furnished apartments.

ST GERMAIN DES PRES. 100 sq.m. penthouse, July, Aug. Tel: 43 29 42 94.

ST GERMAIN DES PRES. Exquisite sunny studio for summer. 43 25 29 52.

SUMMER SUBLETS. All areas & prices weekly/monthly. No fees. 46 33 68 47

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Embassy Servi[ce]
8 Ave. de Messine 75008 Paris
YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS SHORT-LONG TERM
4562-7899

AT HOME IN PARIS
FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT FOR 2 MONTHS OR MORE
PARIS PROMO
Estate Agent - Property Manager 25 Ave Hoche, 75008 Paris. 45 6...

81 AVE FOCH
Luxurious Studios
Phone, color TV, kitchen, short lease. No agency fees. F4500/m Tel: (1) 43 59 66 72

FURNISHED 2-ROOM flat, July - July 29 in St Cloud. Call: 46 02 ... after 8 p.m.

ILE ST. LOUIS. Charming studio, equipped, beams, fireplace, F3,600. No agent. Tel: 43 28 ...

10 MINS. LUXEMBOURG, 3... apartment, fully equipped, ... Aug. Tel: 45 35 91 83 eves.

MONTPARNASSE. studio, equipped. F4,000/month. ... Aug. 31. Tel: 42 61 77 28 from ...

VAUGIRARD. Large newly redone studio, F3300 net. Tel: 47 20 94 95

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

7th, INVALIDES
Living + 2 bedrooms, + maid's r... F6500. Tel: 45 63 68 38

HARRIED HOUSE HUNTER? ... your footwork. Call CSU the ... relocation service for the Paris ... Tel: 4758 1240 ext. 198.

Page 4 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

International Secretarial Positions

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS is looking for a BILINGUAL SECRETARY (English-French) to work in the advertising department on a part-time basis (6-month fixed term contract).
The ideal applicant, English mother tongue, will have a previous experience in a secretarial job. Knowledge of word-processing will be an advantage.
Please send your application to: Brigitte Richard Personnel Manager, IHT 181 Ave Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly sur Seine, France.

TOP LEVEL EXECUTIVE Secretary, English/French/German, for show business company in Paris. Send CV to: Cabinet Sinet, 179 Rue de la Pompe, 75116 Paris, France.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

P.A./SECRETARY,
English mother tongue, to the president of an int'l group situated near Etoile. This is a new and challenging post, with some travel, suiting an experienced person aged 25-40, who is prepared to work very flexible hours. Excellent spoken and written French, accurate typing, English shorthand and knowledge of bookkeeping are indispensible. (Word processing experience an advantage). Please send handwritten letter together with c.v. and salary requirements to Box 3720, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

AMERICAN BILINGUAL SECRETARY
Tel. Paris: 42 60 32 56

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telexists. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 47 27 61 69.

PARIS ORGANIZATION seeks experienced bilingual English-French secretary-clerk with word processing, who enjoys working with the public and is able to interpret and translate for small busy office where team work is essential. Salary F8411 per month (x13). Write with c.v. & photo to Personnel Section, 4 r Jean Rey, 75724 Paris Cedex 15, before July 4, '86

CULTURAL CENTER needs young bilingual secretary, preferably English mother tongue, working papers essential. Send c.v. to Ms Mouret, American Center, 261 Bd. Raspail, 75014 Paris.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

1. ENGLISH MOTHER-TONGUE English/French receptionist. Minimum 2 years experience. Word processing an asset.

2. FRENCH MOTHER-TONGUE Bilingual secretary. Excellent English

Please send cv to Herbert Smith, 41, Av. George V, 75008 Paris.

FLUENT BILINGUAL French/English secretary needed for Admissions Office of American University in Paris, valid working papers required, must like public contact and have good secretarial skills. Please send CV to Manager, Personnel Services, 31 Ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris.

INT'L ADVERTISING AGENCY in Paris seeks bilingual secretary, French-English, 2 or 3 years experience needed. Please send C.V. and salary requirements to: Ogilvy & Mather, 36 rue Brunel, 75017 Paris. Attn: Stella Combourakis.

MEDICAL TRANSLATOR with Wang system seeks audio typist 4pm-10pm. USA O.K.: Kraus 42 33 36 38 Paris.

SECRETARIES AVAILABLE

PARIS DISTINGUISHED LADY. Excellent diversified professional background as bilingual executive secretary, very dedicated to duty. PR experience. Free to travel. Sense of humor & common sense. Personality. Seeks position as personal assistant to int'l semi-retired businessmen. Write to Box 3707, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

ATTENTION PLEASANT BOSSES: Singaporean female secretary presently based in Switzerland is looking for one. Many years experience, fast minute job rush specialist, shorthand, typing, (good at statistics), telex, audio, telephone, WPC, etc. Willing to relocate / travel. Box 3639, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

DYNAMIC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY 33, fluent English-French, 8 years experience, at ease in human and commercial contacts. Free to work long hours, seeks exciting and challenging position in int'l organization. Write Box 3698, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

PERFECTLY BILINGUAL English-/French secretary, French mother tongue, 20 years in England. Excellent presentation, speedwriting in both languages. Please call Genevieve Ashman, Paris 4260 3400 / 4734 4139 evening.

RANDSTAD BILINGUAL AGENCY Specialized in Highly Qualified Fully Bilingual Temporary Office Personnel Paris: 47 58 12 40

NORWEGIAN-FRENCH LADY seeks position with int'l organization in Geneva. 5 languages, top skills. Call Annemasse, France 50 36 87 06.

LOOKING FOR TOP BILINGUAL personnel? Call the experts GR INTERIM. Mrs Renard 42 25 59 25 Paris

Fremdsprachensekretärin
Chinesisch/ Englisch/ Deutsch

Ein kleines Team innerhalb der Akquisition unserer Auslandsabteilung in Frankfurt am Main, sucht eine nette Mitarbeiterin mit guten Fremdsprachenkenntnissen zur Korrespondenzerledigung vorwiegend in chinesischer und englischer Sprache.

Perfekte deutsche Sprachkenntnisse sowie die Beherrschung von modernen Bürogeräten einschließlich Fernschreiber setzen wir voraus.

Wir bieten ein angenehmes Arbeitsklima und leistungsgerechte Bezahlung. Bei der Beschaffung einer geeigneten Wohnung im Großraum Frankfurt werden wir behilflich sein.

Ihr Telefonpartner für weitere Fragen ist Herr Plies (069 262 8199). Wir erwarten Ihre Bewerbung. Bitte schreiben Sie an die

PHILIPP HOLZMANN AG
Personal-Abteilung
Postfach 11 09 33, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 11.

PHILIPP HOLZMANN
Aktiengesellschaft

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back, and your message will appear within 48 hours. The rate is U.S. $10.60 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES
Incorporation and management in: UK, Isle of Man, Turks, Anguilla, Channel Islands, Panama, Liberia, Gibraltar and most other offshore areas.
- Confidential advice
- Immediate availability
- Nominee services
- Bearer shares
- Boat registrations
- Accounting & administration
- Mail, telephone & telex

Free explanatory booklet from: SELECT CORPORATE SERVICES LTD
Head Office
Mt Pleasant, Douglas, Isle of Man Tel: Douglas (0624) 23718 Telex 628554 SELECT G
London Representative
2-5 Old Bond St., London W1 Tel 01-493 4244, Tlx 28247 SCSLDN G

MONEY TREES?
LIFETIME SECURITY
Invest in one of America's most exciting technological breakthroughs in the nut industry. Over 50,000 nut trees planted. Earnings projected to reach over 52% annually for decades. Brokers' enquiries invited. Material available in English, French, German. Box 3641, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
- Worldwide incorporations
- Immediate availability
- Full confidential services
- London representative.

Aston Company Formation Ltd., 8 Victoria St, Douglas, Isle of Man. Tel (0624) 26591, Tlx 627691 SPIVAG

OFFSHORE COMPANIES
Company formations! UK Offshore (with bearer shares). Liberia! Panama! Nevis! USA (all states)! Bank accounts opened! Mail, telex! Fiduciary Services! JPCR, 17 Widegate St. London E1 7HP Tel: 01 377 1474. Tlx: 893911 G

PANAMA CORPORATIONS. Formation and Administration related services provided. MABRIG, S.A. - P.O. Box 6-3554, El Dorado, Panama, Rep. of Panama. Tlx: 3687 MABRIG PG. Fax: (507) 63-8005/ Phone 69-5461.

2ND PASSPORT 37 countries. GMC, 26 Kleomenou, 106 75 Athens Greece

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FINEST INVESTMENT NEWSLETTER. Award-winning Int'l Harry Schultz Letter in its 22nd year. $50 for trial subscription. FERC, P.O. Box 381, CH-1001 Lausanne, Switzerland.

DELAWARE, PANAMA, Liberia. Corporations from US$150. Phone: (0624) 28933/ 20240. Telex: 628352 ISLAND G. (via UK).

BUSINESS SERVICES

INT'L BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
UNLIMITED INC.
U.S.A. & WORLDWIDE
A complete personal & business service providing a unique collection of talented, versatile & multilingual individuals for all social & promotional occasions.
212-765-7793
212-765-7794
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019
Service Representatives Needed Worldwide.

BUSINESS SERVICES IN Luxembourg. Company formations worldwide / accounting / management / commercial contacts / secretarial / telephone / telex / mail / office space for rent. Finser, B.P. 1233, 12-14 Bd d'Avranches, 1012 Luxembourg. Tel: (352) 492153. Telex 1433

YOUR OFFICE IN NEW YORK. Fifth Ave. address and/or phones as your USA office. Mail, phone calls received & forwarded. New York Mail Service, 210 Fifth Ave., NYC 10010.

TRANSLATOR/INTERPRETER. French-English + rewrite/adapt/type documents, scenarios and manuscripts Tel: Paris 47 78 90 32.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

WHY SILVER NOW?
US$25,000 IN JOHNSON MATTHEY
Silver will become
US$450,000
IF THE EXPERTS ARE EVEN ½ RIGHT
- DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY
- BANK VAULTED

CALL OR WRITE
FIRST TRADING GROUP
125 FRANKRIJKLEI
2000 Antwerp Belgium
03/234.32.32

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world. Full guarantee. For free price list write
JOACHIM GOLDENSTEIN DIAMANTEXPORT
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp Belgium - Tel: (32 3) 234 07 51 Tlx 71779 syl b. At the Diamond Club. Heart of Antwerp Diamond industry

DILADY
Factory sales of loose cut diamonds Lange Herentalsestr 29, Antwerp Belgium. Tel: 03/232.72.03, tlx 35243

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS
is ready when you need it, even for a couple of hours.
- Fully functional modern offices and conference rooms to rent by the hour, day, month, etc...
- Your tactical or permanent base.
- Prestige mailing address. All services.

BOSS BURO EXPRESS
"1er RELAIS D'AFFAIRES"
91, Fbg. St. Honoré, 75008 Paris Tel: 42.66.90.75. Tlx: 642066 F.

PARIS
near CHAMPS ELYSEES
FURNISHED
OFFICES
VERY HIGH CLASS AIR CONDITIONED CONFERENCE ROOM SECRETARIAT - TELEX, FAX
LE SATELLITE, 8 rue Copernic 75116 Paris. Tel:(1) 4727 1559.

ACTE: 50 BUSINESS CENTERS IN EUROPE
- Fully equipped offices to rent.
- Domiciliation, mail, telex, fax.
- Phone, translations.

PARIS
Tel (1) 43.80.90.10, Tlx 642187 F
GENEVA
Tel: (22) 469004, Tlx: 421818 CH
FRANKFURT
Tl (69)710 0060 Tlx 176997263 D

ZURICH-ZURICH-ZURICH
BAHNHOFSTRASSE 52
YOUR OFFICE AWAY FROM HOME
- Office/Management Services
- Company Formations
- How to do Business in/or/ FROM SWITZERLAND

Business Services Consult Corp. Bahnhofstrasse 52, CH-8022 Zurich. Tel: 01/211 92 07, Tlx: 813 062 BSC

YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS: TELEX, ANSWERING SERVICE, secretary, errands, mailbox, live 24H/day. Tel. FAT: 46 09 95 95.

IMPETUS • ZURICH • 252 76 21. PHONE / TELEX / TELEFAX.

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.
Cost: The basic rate is $10.60 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted.
Credit Cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Master Card, Access and Visa.

HEAD OFFICE
Paris: (For classified only). (1) 46.37 93.85.

EUROPE
Amsterdam: 26-36-15.
Athens: 361-8397/360-2421.
Brussels: 343-1899.
Copenhagen: Contact Paris office.
Frankfurt: (069) 72-67-55.
Helsinki: 647412.
Istanbul: (90/1) 147 47 34.
Lausanne: 29-58-94.
Lisbon: 67-27-93/66-25-44.
London: (01) 836-4802.
Madrid: 455-2891/455-3306.
Oslo: Contact Paris office.
Rome: 679-3437.
Taby (Sweden): (08) 7569229.
Tel Aviv: 03-455 559.
Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

UNITED STATES
New York: (212) 752 3890. Toll free (800) 572 7212.
Los Angeles: (818) 584-0888.
San Francisco: (415) 362-8339.

SOUTH AFRICA
Bryanston: 421599.

LATIN AMERICA
Buenos Aires: 41 40 31 (Dept.312).
Caracas: 33 25 03/33 36 66.
Guayaquil: 51 45 05.
Lima: 417 852.
Mexico: 535 21 64.
Panama: 69 09 75.
Santiago: 6961 555.
Sao Paulo: 852 1893.

MIDDLE EAST
Amman: 62 44 30.
Bahrain: 256032.
Beirut: 341 457/8/9.
Cairo: 486756.
Doha: 416535.
Dubai: 224161.
Jeddah: 667-1500.
Kuwait: 23686.

FAR EAST
Bangkok: 390-06-57.
Hong Kong: 5-213671.
Jakarta: 410634.
Manila: 817 07 49.
Seoul: 735 87 73.
Singapore: 222-2725.
Taiwan: 752 44.25/9.
Tokyo: 504-1925.

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne: 690 8233.
Sydney: 929 56 39, 957 ...
Perth: 328 98 33.
Paddington, Queensland: 369 34 83.